THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,295—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
...pril	MARMORA	10509	....	...
"	CALEDONIA.....	7558	....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA......	9500
	MANTUA.........	10885	....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA......	9505
...y	ARABIA	7903	....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA.........	10890
	EGYPT	7912	....	...
	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN......	9621
...ne	PERSIA.........	7951	....	...
	...ALSETTE......	6000	CHINA	7932
	...LEDONIA.....	7558	....	...
	...ANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
	...LAYA........	6898	....	...
	...TTIE	6000	MACEDONIA..	10512
	...IA	7933	....	...
	...TTE........	6000	MARMORA	10509
	...T	7912	.. ...	...

... Mail Steamers are fitted with ...GRAPHY.

...rs convey Passengers to ... London.

...nship to a connecting ...

...RD PIER on day ...ttend at that place ...on by the Health ...

... go on board the ...

...AITS, CHINA, ...NEWZEALAND.

...Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ...WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the ...hina and Japan, and Return Tickets are ...favourable terms.

...commodation and further information,

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

...NDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

...S, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

...SSAGE & SHIPPING.

...ES Booked without charge.

... Carefully Selected.

...ER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

...OK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

...E Shipped and Insured.

...NGERS Met on arrival.

...LCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

...NDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

...IETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI ...RITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

...ICE Transhipping ...

To sail on ...5th April 1911 ...5th May 1911 ...th June 1911

...OLUSIVE ...S.

...rd Class ...s. 165 ... 247 8 ...urn ...ppl...

...n at ..., Rs. ... for ...d re... their

...TS

...SAID.

...STEAMERS afford ...rtable accommodation in ...s and four Berth Cabins, ... Passengers only.

Sailing about ...00........20th May 1911.

... Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

... carries a duly qualified Surgeon and ...d Stewardess.

...r particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

...NKES ...41. ...LLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs.	30th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa......	2171	Fri.	31st March.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga ,...	2171	Mon.	3rd April	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 30th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 3rd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 8th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

29th March, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic ...	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien......	4,130	Melber	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	31st July 1911.
Salazie............	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	....	28th Sept. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Oceanien.........	4,143	Sellier	21st April 1911.
Salazie...........	4,147	Riquier	19th May "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:— ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia ...	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. 1911
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia ...	6383	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.........	9th June "
Olympia ...	5124	G. Mitchell.........	21st " "
Circassia ...	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso..........	23rd " "
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	21st " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia ...	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia ...	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:— HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up................Gold $ 3,250,000,000

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits..................Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)...... .... Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI, Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: "7, Green Street, Fort Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, 105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:-

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED.

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office, by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Bill of Lading per s.s. "CABOTO," of the Venetian S. N. Co., are requested to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and take Delivery of their CARGO from the Victoria Dock, No. 15 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of April, 1911, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS, on the G.I.P. system, will be REVISED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th March, 1911.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1910, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 10th April, 1911, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th March, 1911, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 25 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 6-4 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 31st December, 1910, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Thursday, the 6th April, 1911, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th March, 1911, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	18- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1 45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-43
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-19	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise :—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.
6th March, 1911.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. • ONE SHILLING.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

• PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1911, at 3 P. M.

1. To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, as at 31st December, 1909, and to decide as to the amount of profits which has been realized up to that date.

2. To decide as to the proportion of the said profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

3. To declare the proportion of profits applicable for Dividend to Shareholders and a Bonus to Policyholders.

4. Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Consulting Actuary, as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 28th March, 1911.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1911, at 3-15 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1910.

To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th March to 11th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 28th March, 1911.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony

By A. C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Rs. 1 Apply No. 404 Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL BRANCH, FORT.

Mrs. SWANN

WILL READ A PAPER ON

"TIBET"

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL, FORT,

THIS EVENING, AT 6-30 P. M.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE LINDSAY J. ROBERTSON WILL PRESIDE.

ADMISSION FREE.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT

(UNDER I. P. A. RULES)

FOR THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP

To Commence on FRIDAY, 28th April, 1911.

1. Open to teams in the Bombay and Madras Presidency.
2. Fourteen Ponies per team.
3. Five Chukkers of 7 1-2 minutes each.
4. Entrance Rs. 40 per team.
5. Entries close on 20th April, 1911.

For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary who will receive entries.

G. LUCAS, Captain,
Hony. Secretary,
Mahableshwar Polo Tournament.
Staff Quarters,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1911.

THE TOURNAMENT will start on THURSDAY, 30th March 1911. Matches will be played on the 96th Berar Infantry's Ground, Marine Lines Maidan, and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. All Matches will start at 5-40 p.m. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the undersigned. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5; 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Each Season Ticket holder will be entitled to bring in two Ladies free.

Daily tickets will be issued on the ground; 1st Enclosure Re. 1; 2nd Enclosure 8 annas. These daily tickets will also include admission for two Ladies.

Ladies unaccompanied by ticket-holders, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

In order to raise the status of the Hockey in this Tournament, it has been decided to raise the Entrance Fee from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, the extra Rs. 15 will be given to charity.

W. R. SHARPE,
H. S. G. VIDAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

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Paid-up Capital	... „	24,000,000
Reserve Funds...	... „	16,850,000

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Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
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Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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WANTED, AN OVERSEER, who has experience of preparing tracks and stone ballasting for laying Railway lines. Applicants must state terms and experience and submit copies of testimonials. Apply to A. B. C., c/o this Paper.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9 care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,600,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., fancy articles, such as dolls, toys, games, platedware, handbags, photo-frames and albums, cash-boxes, jewel-boxes, bird cages, bronze figures, fans, baba chairs and perambulators, feather fans, writing cases, rocking horse, baba hand motors, picture frames, vases, new style graphophones of nickle plated on machinery with English and Hindustani records, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE on FRIDAY 31st March.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions, 2nd Floor, Wodehouse Road, just opposite Hotel Majestic, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, and crockeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror, sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and washhand tables, blackwood open carved furniture, cane furniture, carpets, table hanging lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of T. Corbett Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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Under instructions from the Executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, next to Albion Place, opposite Byculla Station, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

One 100 H. P. compound condensing engine, two water tube boilers, Worthington steam pump, dynamos, motors, Lahmeyers, ventilators, steam stop cock and valves, H. iron, channel iron, bolts, iron frame doors and gallery, cast iron plates and pillars and brackets, iron pipes, bars and manhole covers, lift winding machine, lift cage, complete push button gear for working lift, steel wire rope, safety steam valves, condensor, water purifier, evaporator, copper pipes, Porebunder and Granite stones, old teak beams planks, etc.

Detailed catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view 5 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Frere Road, Fort, near Parakh's House, opposite the European General Hospital.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Nazir, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Oomer Peer Mahomed, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 18th August, 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 291 8-9 sq. yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8480, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2852 (3) and Street No. 119 "B," all which premises are situate at Frere Road on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by an occupied land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the west by Frere Road, on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Abdul Hoosein Heptoolla and on or towards the south by land in occupation of Ratansbaw Ardesir Parakh.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE, OF VALUABLE ONE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, with out-houses and with an extensive piece of land, situate at Ghat-Kopar, near G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. H. Crawford, the constituted Attorney of the late Mr. McCauley.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

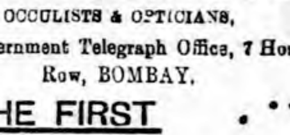
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of Freehold garden land and Bhat land, at Ghat-Kopar, Taluka, Salsette, District Tanna, admeasuring acres and gunthas, bearing Survey No. 126 and Bhat 3 and 127, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on the east by the private road, on the west by the hill called "Sabte-Hill," on the north by the vendor's lands, Survey No. 127 and 126, on the south by the vendor's land Survey Nos. 127 and 126, and measuring in the length east to the west on the northern side 587 feet and southern side 540 feet and measuring in width 100 feet and making measurement 6,256 square yards.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

For the Khandwa-Akola-Basini Railway Survey in the Berars

SURVEYORS AND LEVELLERS.

APPLICANTS should enclose a statement of service, supported by copies of certificates which will not be returned. Stamps should be enclosed if a reply is required.

Apply to Major E. R. HEARN, R. E.,
Poona Hotel,
Poona.

FOR SALE.

AT PANCHGANI—FREE HOLD—A Solid built zinc roofed six roomed HOUSE, all outhouses, and own well standing in five and half acres wooded ground. Room to build another house in compound. Rs. 20,000 and near offers considered. Apply No. 2586, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION Sale of very valuable Gold and Jewellery, Presentation Articles, Glass Sh... Furnitures, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY ...NESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Au... p. m. (S. T.) at Messrs. V. J. Choksi & Co., ... Building," Hornby Road, Fort, on account o... closing business, very valuable gold and silve... and pearl jewellery such as pearl bracelets... mond and rubby rings, gold bangles, ... watches, belts, pencils, tie pins, cha... muff chains, silver photo frames, ... card-cases, walking sticks, &c. &... show cases by Ahmed Dewji, ch...

The above is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, ... instant, at

TO-MORROW, THURS... 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. ... instructed to sell by Pub... Floor, Arthur Crawford M... Head Police Office, the very ... made household furniture, by ... others, rich glass and crockery ware, platedware, rich dinner and dessert sets, ... telescopic dining table and chairs, sideb... and dinner wagons, drawing room suite of sofas a... chairs, lined silk tapestry, fancy drawing room cab... nets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, ... sweet-toned cottage piano, marble top dressing an... washhand tables, handsome Japanese flower wa... and rich table ornaments, rich pictures, cloth an... gown presses, corner cabinets, chest of drawe... fancy centre pieces, large writing desk, majoli... jardiniers and flower pots, show cases, blackwo... carved furniture, book cases, tiled top teapoys, ... Chubb's safe with Chubb lock and key, brass an... iron bedstead, screens, table, hall and hanging lamp... meatsafe, ice box with refrigerator, rich carpet... aviary with birds, copper utensils, etc., etc., the pro... perty of Douglas Bennett, Esqr., Superintendent ... Markets and others. Catalogues are publis... and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell b... Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of gre... and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN H...
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY

J. V. NAV...
Cheap...
STATION...
PAINT...
For Art S...
RUB...
KAL...

BO...

N. B.—T... payment ...

For rates of old ... See Special Short Adv...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERT...

For Advertisements of two or three ... to such matters as Small Sales; Busi... Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or ... Required; Change of Residence and Artic... Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	...	... Rs.	...
Each succeeding line...	...	... „	0-...

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE [INS]URANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
[...]reet, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

[...] DEMAND
FOR
[...]DARD"
[...]IES.
[...] the NEW BUSI-
[...]0,000. Sums Assur-
[...]tained untain-
[...] NO OTHER
[...]27,750,000
[...]00,000
[...]
[...]OFFICE.
[...]OR 1909.
[...] (net) ...6,514 for £. 1,986,394
[...]909) ... " 90,965
[...]ansactions for above
... " 273,119
... " 1,422,802
... " 10,315,986
[...]al Payments under Policies " 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
[...]LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
[FU]NDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
[IN]VESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
[L]OW PREMIUMS.
[LIB]EROUS CONDITIONS.
[PR]OMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
[...]AL MANAGEMENT.
[...]ing all particulars, apply to
[...]ON BROWN,
MANAGER.

[...] BEERS, &C.

[...]IES.
[...]HINE & Co.,
[...]C.
[...]'s
[...]DY.
[...]ported
[...]D.,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 27.] [BOMBAY, March 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 7-8		1-16
do. Rentes ...	96 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 7-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 3-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-28		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-43		01
do. do. New York...	[illegible] 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c. 9th	since inst.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight..	2 3-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Good business done.
Futures ... Dull.
East Indian ... Dull.
Manchester Quiet with fair inquiry.
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,500
Imports ... Nil
Mid-Americans ... 7·71—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·46 —07	7·46 —06	7·43 —06	7·42 —06

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·37 —06	7·14 —06	6·82 —05	6·69 —05	6·64 —06

New York Official noon call May 14·42 July 14·24.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	10,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	9,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·40+15

Futures—Month of May 14·29—14
Futures—Month of July 14·10—16
Declined on bearish private crop reports and on unfavourable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 14 1-2—1-16
Futures—Month of Mar ... 14·25—11
Do. " May ... 14·30—12
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Red Karachi ...32 1-2
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Feb-62lbs ...32
Do. Months—March-April.—Sellers—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...32 1-2
Do. Months—March-April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...41 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...39 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.—Value.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...67 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Dull.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...64 1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...6 2 1-2—Sellers.—Dull.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £66 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper G M B ... £54 5-16
ARRIVALS—
"Othello" and "Reigate."
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...13 6—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-August.
Tone—Small business at unchanged rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 5 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Buyers disposed to operate more freely. Steadier and more business doing.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 4 1-2
Months of Shipments ...April-May
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Steady.
Javas General Tone—Unchanged. Quiet but steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [28th March 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
4 Parcels Silver	Rs. 8,200	Dwarka	M Dalajee
1 Parcel Silver.	135	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 25th & 26th March, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	69	83,759
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	85	99,915

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
Our market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s 4 7-32d to 1s 4 1-4d, for 3 months' sight Credits. There has not been much enquiry for Bank remittance. A fair amount of private bills have been sold. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-16d. May
Do. Francs ...171
Do. Marks ...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...131 3-4
Shanghai " ...176 1-2
Japan " ...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened at 96 1-16 for cash and the 1st settlement and 92 1-8 for the 2nd settlement and has since declined 1-16, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 96 0 0
1st Settlement ... " 96 0 0
2nd Settlement ... " 96 1 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher for ready at 24 5-16 and unchanged at 24 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-4 higher at 52 3-4. The market opened at 61 3-4 and has improved during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian " ... ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ... " 61 15 0
" 1st settlement ... " 62 3 0
" 2nd " ... " 62 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Our market opened easier with contract prices quoted Rs. 2 lower all round. There has been a fair enquiry for fine Broach April delivery, but for May there are no buyers. During the day sellers came out, and at the close rates have given way to our quotations.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate, and as there are many sellers, prices are easier. The turn-over at Colaba was small.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...350-51	April
Fine M G Broach	...350	May
Fine M G Khandeish	...315	"
F G M G Khandeish	...300	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...328	"
Fine M G Bengals	...306-7	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...357	"
Good H E Westerns	...343	"
Good M E Westerns	...349	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·41 —05	7·41 —05	7·41 —05	7·38 —04

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·34 —04	7·11 —03	6·79 —03	6·67 —02	6·62 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 11 7 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 12 1 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi April-May... Rs. 6 13 6 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready... " 6 7 0 B. T
Yellow Guzerat ... " 7 12 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is quiet little doing.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 51 8 0
Mimbara ... " 52 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 56 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ... " 49 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 45 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.
April-May ... Rs. 10 15 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0 to 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—Easier.
We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 42 0 0
Small ... Rs. 40 8 0

WHEAT:—Quiet.
We quote:—
White Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 4 12 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ... 1,592 1-2
Bank of India ... 64
Eastern Bank ... 76
Indian Specie ... 51 1-2

MILLS.

David ... 375
Manockji Petit ... 2,640
Sun Mill ... 65

PRESSES.

New Mofussil ... 830
Volkarts' United ... 685

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 16 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 170
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,072 1-2
Treacher and Co. ... 510

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ... 493 3-4 C. D.

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	13,089 bales
Wheat	13,915 cwts.
Linseed	67,440 "
Rapeseed	18,467 "
Gingellyseed	5,624 "
Poppyseed	81 "
Groundnuts	3,517 "
Castorseed	24,242 "
Rice	3,495 "
Myrabollams	4,474 "
Cottonseed	18,415 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	3,862 "
Joowar	1,707 "
Maize	601 "

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cad Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th March, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	27	23	28	12	16
Teheran ...	28	13	50	1	5
Suez ...	28	1	30 p.m.	1	20

NOTICES.

Cable Assab-Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim-Kassala without additional charge. (20-6-09).

Arabistan lines interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire," whence there is a weekly post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not late than 16 hours. (Standard Time) on Tuesday. (8-3-11).

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,525 cwts myrabollams, S K Kessowji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 cases ganja, J Kanji; 112 cwts turmeric and 90 cwts cupila, S Bhimji; 51 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—32 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.
Clan Macfarlane s—108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Comeric s—300 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 25 cwts olibanum and 210 cwts gum, K Damji and Co; 102 cwts gum, Pudumsey Jethabhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Comeric s—16,000 cwts flax seed, Ralli Bros; 200 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hartlepool s—2,041 cwts linseed Halabhoy Maganlal.
Dunster s—660 bales cotton, E Spinner; 60 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 2,000 cwts wheat flour D Merwanji; 440 bales hemp C Peraj and Co.
Chupra s—8,002 cwts linseed Sanday and Co; 20 bales cotton waste W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.
Fenny Lodge s—2,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co; 20 cwts linseed K Kessawji and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed K Dewchand.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutanfels s—58 " cwts ephorbia R Jamnadas; 12 casks animal guts A D Meyer; 55 bales cottonfly L K Jam; 100 cwts olibanum S Cooverji; 350 bales hemp M Nathoobhoy; 11 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 155 bales cottonfly C Peraj and Co; 19 bales hides Nizamudin and Co; 28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sandown s—220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2,039 cwts linseed and 39 cwts rapeseed M Valabhdas.
Tullockmoor s—4,000 cwts linseed, Hirachand Devchand.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Karachi s—50 bales cotton, Lakhamsi Devsi and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, H S Bode and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 18 cwts animal guts, A D Meyer; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 420 cwts fennelseed, Volkart Bros; 456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Pelham s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—12 1-2 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 68 chests opium, Curmally Janmahomed; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

England s—4,000 cwts linseed, and 7,143 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GHENT.

Aristo s—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—950 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, H Goculdas; 810 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Company, 1,150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—500 bales twist M. Essabhoy.
Assaye s—118 chests opium Cursetji Bomonji and Co; 15 chests opium Joharmal Samilmul 11 1-2 chests opium, Megraj Sukolendas; 20 chest opium Abraham A. Abraham.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—800 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Company; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th Mar. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week...	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5 04,000
Or per mile of Railway...	337	654	8	999
For previous 9 weeks of half year ...	15,09,000	30,38,000	36,000	45,83,000
Total for 10 week	16,79,000	33,68,000	40,000	50,87,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,974	3,53,433	6,290	5,85,697
Per mile of Ry...	349	701	12	1,062
Total to corresponding date...	16,84,722	32,08,593	86,117	49,29,432

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 31,697
Increase to date ... " 1,57,568

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th Mar. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week...	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 28,000	Rs.	Rs. 34,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	43	198	......	241
For previous 9 weeks of half year ...	54,000	3,16,000	......	3,70,000
Total for 10 week	60,000	3,44,000	......	4,04,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,193	46,991	......	55,184
Per mile of Ry..	58	333	......	391
Total to corresponding date	73,648	4,79,620	1,554	5,54,817

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 21,184
Do. to date ... " 1,[illegible]0,817

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th Mar. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week...	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 26,000	Rs.	Rs. 38,000
Or per mile of Railway...	35	77	......	112
For previous 9 weeks of half year ...	1,14,000	2,06,000	......	3,20,000
Total for 10 week	1,26,000	2,32,000	......	3,58,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,936	13,539	......	27,475
Per mile of Ry..	41	40	......	81
Total to corresponding date...	1,14,445	1,59,590	1,804	2,75,839

Increase for the week ... Rs. 10,535
Do. to date ... " 82,161

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATHS.

WORSLEY—March 21, at Lahore, Geoffrey Richard, infant son of G Worsley, I C S, aged 11 days.

ANDERSON—March 24, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, Florence Mabel, the dearly loved wife of Henry C. Anderson, in her 34th year.

PEREIRA—March 20, at Bangalore, Mary Gertrude, widow of the late Dr Francis Bormal Pereira, and daughter of the late Major E Hennessy, aged 67 years and 10 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our star attraction, an unique film "The Midnight Express."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "Business without system is like a ship without a rudder."

REPORTED THEFT.—Ardeshir Hormusji Ghadialy, proprietor of a gramophone shop and residing at Frere Road, Fort, reports the theft of currency notes for Rs. 580 from a cupboard in his room. The complainant's servant has disappeared and is being sought for.

FIRE AT SION.—On Monday midnight a fire broke out in a jowlie and bamboo hut belonging to one Visram Ramji which was completely gutted before any assistance could be rendered, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 120. The fire was caused by some clothes catching fire which were left hanging on a line over the fire-place to dry.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p. m. (S.T.) Paper to be read, "The Cult of the Bath," by Mr. Kishanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M. A. LL.B. Members and friends are invited to attend.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Hiralal Shamji, a Hindu, aged twenty-three. It appeared from evidence that the deceased who was a native of Bhawnagar arrived in Bombay a month and a half ago and put up with his brother-in-law. The deceased did no work and was in pecuniary difficulties. On Monday he was found lying unconscious in his room and was removed to hospital, where he died subsequently. The medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March ... Is that you Mr Allister ... Arr. Hume
Valse ... Gloire de Dijon ... Andrew
Selection ... The Mikado ... A Sullivan
Idyll ... The Glow-Worm ... Paul Lincke
a. Serenade ... O Sole Mio ... Capau
b. Two-Step ... Victoria Cross ... Hager
Valse ... Mondaine ... Bose
Selection ... Harry Lauder's Songs ... Arr. Hume

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V.D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March ... Indianne ... Sellenick
Valse ... Autumn Leaves ... Lincke
Three Dances ... Real Irish ... Ansell
Selection ... The Runaway Girl ... Monckton
Serenade ... La Paloma ... Yradier
Intermezzo ... Rendez-vous ... Aletter
Selection ... Floreat Commerciala ... Jacobi

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March ... With Joyful Sounds ... Dostal
Overture ... Masaniello ... Auber
a. An Indian Romance ... Hobomoko ... Reeves
b. Polonaise ... Der Fackelzug ... Faust
Selection ... The Dollar Princess ... Leo Fall
Valse ... Wiener Frauen ... Lehar
Selection ... The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall
Characto Piece The Uhlan's Call ... Eilenberg

MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

A MEETING was held at Etawah on the 19th instant, at which a deputation from Aligarh was present. The gathering was a very enthusiastic one and promises were received of donations amounting to Rs. 7,000, a sum which it is hoped will be considerably increased. It has been decided that separate official receips shall be issued even for very small subscriptions.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 21st March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount of revised estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ... £26,645,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 18th March 1911, by Council Bills * ... £25,368,974
Balance to be remitted from 19th March 1911 to 31st March 1911 ... £1,276,026

* Of this sum £ 2,545,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

FIFTY thousand persons assembled to witness a football match at Cardiff on Monday, and a terrible crush took place. Many persons fell from trees and other points of vantage around the playing ground. One man broke his back. Several men, suffering from fractured limbs and internal injuries, had to be taken to the hospitals.

The Board of Agriculture is concentrating its energies upon suppressing the outbreak of foot and mouth disease among the cattle and swine at Chobham, in Surrey, and to detecting the source which is believed to be external. Many veterinary surgeons are engaged in dealing with the scourge. A wide area for isolation has been scheduled by the Board, but even though the disease be eradicatrd as promptly as was the case in Yorkshire in July of last year, the summer will be far advanced before the cattle traffic with South America is resumed unless Argentina removes the present embargo with greater expedition than it did the embargo of last year.

WAVERLEY PEN.

To write quickly and legibly use a Waverley Pen. Its outstanding merits have made it the world's favourite—the "Boon and Blessing" Pen. Its enticing action, its smooth turned up point, its durability make it incomparably the best nib and the cheapest. Writers desiring ease and speed simply cannot do without a Waverley.

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SPORTING NEWS.

THE "ELTON" JUNIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The match last evening between St. Mary's High School and the Panchgani High School was probably the keenest in the Tournament. The visiting team combined well and somewhat surprised the local players by their short passing and attack. There was some very brilliant play at times on both sides and the teams were well matched. At half time the score stood one to nil in favour of Panchgani; in the second half St. Mary's had equalised which after playing 5 minutes each way no alteration was made. The result was:

Panchgani High School ... 1 Goal.
St. Mary's High School ... 1 Goal.

The teams meet for replay at 7-0 a. m. this morning and the final between the winners and the B. E. S. High School will be played on Thursday.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday:—

A Class Handicap Race. Course No. 8-2 length 13·14 miles start at 3-20 p.m.

B. Class Handicap Race. Course No. 8 length 11·3 miles. Start at 3-20 p.m.

C. Class Handicap Race. Course same as "B" class start at 3-25 p.m.

Lord Lamington Challenge Cup Race. Course special length 8·15 miles start at 3-35 p.m.

Course No. 8. From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock Committee Vessel all marks to starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel,

Course No. 2. From Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to starboard.

Course Special. From Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy starboard—South Karanja Buoy starboard—Mark boat at No. 1 Troopship Buoy Starboard—Middle Ground Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA. FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 28,

The final in the Secunderabad Gymkhana football cup between the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and the Leicesters resulted in a win for the former by 2 goals to one.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, MARCH 28.

The unsettled conditions in Northern India again travelling eastwards have given nearly general rain in eastern Bengal and Assam and fairly general rain in Bengal with a few falls in North Burma, the submontane districts, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The disturbance from Persia has shown itself in North-West India and has given scattered falls in the districts along the frontier.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui, one inch; Narayanganj, one and a half inches; Dinajpur, three-quarters of an inch; Darjeeling and Chakrata, one inch; and Muktesar, three-quarter of an inch.

The forecast predicts local rain in Northern Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the submontane districts of the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

HEAVY SNOW ON FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

Reports that have now come in show that heavy rain and snow fell for several days up to the 18th March along the North-West Border Tracts. In the Tochi Agency the rivers and streams became swollen and the roads and hill paths were almost impassable from mud. Much damage was done in Parachinar and other villages in Kurram. Considerable damage occurred throughout the Khyber, while, on the Malakhand side, the levy post collapsed and the road to Dargai was completely blocked by a landslip 150 yards wide. Further to the North, the Dir Levy Post at Chakdara has fallen down. Heavy snow fell upon the Lowari pass and the mails for Chitral could not be got through.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded in the north Punjab only. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature continues in defect during day; night temperature is also below the average at Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues damper. Maximum temperature is nearly normal; the minimum is below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists in lower Sind and skies are clear in other districts. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal or in slight defect both during day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is slightly lower than usual; night temperature is in defect in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is below the average at Saugor and Khandwa, night temperature is also low at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the south Bombay Deccan while the average amount of mositure is present in it elsewhere. Temperature is either equal to or below the average.

General Remarks.—The disturbance while passing eastwards caused very light precipitation in the north United Provinces and has now disappeared. Fresh disturbed conditions have appeared in the Persian area where rain has fallen in light showers. Cloud has decreased in the south of the Peninsula; skies are partially clouded on the south Coromandel Coast.

Weather continues fine and dry almost everywhere.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of tha barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th March, was 29·962 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

THE Canadian Minister for Railways announces that 4,580 miles of railway are being built throughout Canada. The Government has decided to construct the Hudson [Ba]y railway and to erect the necessary grain elevators and wharves to enable farmers to export their wheat by the northern route. The total length of railways now open in Canada is 24,731 miles.

CRIED WITH PAIN OF SKIN ERUPTION

Suffered 12 Months with Eczema. Face, Hands and Neck Covered. Going Mad with the Irritation.

Got Cuticura Remedies. Found Instant Relief and Was Completely Cured.



"I suffered for twelve months with bad dry eczema. My face, hands and neck were covered with large sores. I was very bad. I had large patches on my face and felt I was going mad with the irritation. I went to the hospital for some time and then had a doctor at home. At the finish I had to have another doctor. Neither of them gave me medicine, only ointment, and it did not do me any good. I could not do my housework and had to pay to have it and my washing done. My husband thought I would have to go to the infirmary. One evening he bought me a box of —— and that made it worse. I was crying all the time with pain. I could get no relief at all until I got a box of Cuticura Ointment. After using that I found instant relief and it stopped all irritation. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Alice Miners, 80, Ernest Road, Canning Town, London, E., Jan. 5, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are speedily effective when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Sydney, N. S. W., R. Towns & Co.; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; Cape Town, etc., Lennon, Ltd.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura book, containing invaluable advice on the best care and treatment of skin and scalp troubles.

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science; Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case; They are Pearls as you call them and not pills Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent results Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

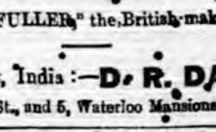
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You connect the Accumulator at night



It is fully charged in the morning.

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Another Miracle.

The miracles performed by Little's Oriental Balm are almost countless. Men and women, who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes and bandages and walking free with the elastic step of youth.

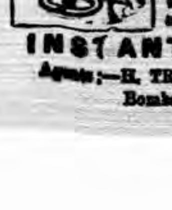
Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs can be instantly relieved and cured by the application of Little's Oriental Balm well rubbed in. Don't allow your joints to become stiff—don't let your muscles ache—don't permit your life to be made miserable when this proven remedy will drive all the pain away!

If you have tried other so-called remedies without relief, remember that Little's Oriental Balm has a wonderful record for curing cases where all else has failed. It will cure your Rheumatism.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.



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INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer War onga, 1,609 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and passengers from Busehra via Karachi leaving the former port on March 16.

The steamer Blakemoor, 2,403 tons, Captain G Knott arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal from Blythe which port she left on March 21.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt J D Dick R N .. Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.........Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ......Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr Huddleston............R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 28.

Alexandra..........2483 Reid.........
Bodiewell.........2209 Smiles............Graham &Co
Budric.........1613 Jones ....B & P S N Co
Blakemoor...2408 Knott ....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonien ...2,540......Melher......M Maritimes & Co
Dumra............762 Manley ....M M & Co
Gaalar ....2743 Schioder.........Volkart Bros
Gymeric............2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Haig Hall ....3068 Owen......W & A Graham & Co
Inverness......2401.........Venus......Naamea.........25-3
Naderi ....1168 Gore.............B & P S N Co
Nizam................2041 Beson ....T Morrison and Co
Salfi ....502 Baldwin ....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Born ....Shah S N Co
Trigonia.... ....1055 Hofmau... ......
Tosa Maru..............3610 Nomura.........N Y Kaisha
Ula ....3426 Scott......................M M & Co
Warora............2564 Maude ....N F......M M & Co
Waroonga...1609 Bamber ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3566	Morrison	Liverpool	11-4	K Nixon & Co
B Queda	4944	Archdeacon	Stream	30-4	M M & Co
C & R Petham	2259	Peterson	Genoa	4-4	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hall	6-4	J Finlay&Co
F Bampton	2798	Topp	Rotterdam	4-4	W & A Graham & Co
G Siberian	2023	Ormi	Dunkirk	29-3	J Mackintosh & Co
H Fenay Lodge	2075	English	Antwerp	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Dunster	2869	Dunning	Antwerp	3-4	J Mackintosh & Co
M Burrafield	2615	Blackmore	Dunkirk	1-4	J Mackintosh & Co
N Lord Kelvin	2155	Clibbon	Maryports	4-4	W & A G & Co
O Tullochmoor	2251	Johnstone	Dunkirk	8-3	W & A Graham & Co
P Comeric	2,593	Hall	New York	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q England	2471	Fancy	Antwerp	1-4	W&A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Werdenfels	2811	Schmehl	Rangoon	29-3	W & A Graham & Co
2 Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp, &c	28-3	M M & Co
3 Clan Macfarlane	3575	Price	Marseilles	1-4	J Finlay & Co
4 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
5 Hindustan	2359	Mashall	Genoa	4-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Gulionfels	3551	Franzins	Karachi	6-4	W & A Graham & Co
7 Errington Court	278	Gleghorn	Hull	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
8 Hartlepool	2720	Ward	Antwerp	4-4	J Mackintosh & Co
9 Assaye	4359	Jones	China	29-3	P & O Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	Karachi	6-4	K Nixon & Co
12 Caledonia	3,529	Hayward	London	8-4	P&OCo
14 Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	30-3	M M &Co
15 Cabeto	2846	Schiaffius	Calcutta	31-3	Venice S N Co
16 Sandown	2426	Scott	Dunkirk	31-3	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513 Fakeera...Karachi...29-3Bo S N Co Ld
Ponati ...552 Dawood ...B'nagar...29-3...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.........547 Esmail ..N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati ...443 Ebrahim ...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Majidi...1857 Newby...R S Ports...N F...B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	R I M S Dufferin	Huddleston	Karachi, Mar 26
	Waroonga	Bamber	Buschra, Mar 16
	Blakemoor	Knott	Blythe, Feb 21

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Tosa Maru, for China, &c.
„ Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor line steamer Massilia, homeward bound passed Suez early morning of the 28th instant and the same steamer Elysia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 27th instant and the same Co's steamer Ischia, left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 27th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th March.

145. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be continued at the G. I. P. Vol Rifles Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 2nd April 1911. (Matches to be fired. Match 9; and 600 yards of Match 4.)

Train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-9 a.m.

Warrants for reduced fare tickets can be obtained from the B. V. A Head-Quarters.

146. Parades.—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 9-15 p.m. on Saturday next the 1st April and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The R G A will carry out practice from the two 7" B L Guns from Elephanta on Thursday March 30. A launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 10 a.m. sharp. Members wishing to attend must send in their names to the Adjutant, B V A, by 9 a.m. on Wednesday next. Dress.—Khaki and helmets.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th March.

278. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency.

279. Arms.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

280. Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy, Indo-British Institution to-day Wednesday the 29th instant at 4 p.m.

281. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 31st instant at 9-15 p.m. The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in Uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-quarters.

Dress Officers—Mess Dress. White. N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress, or Uniform, with caps.

282. Prize Shooting.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "C" Company Prize Shooting on Sunday the 2nd Proximo. Only Extra Efficients and Recruits of the current season who have made themselves efficient will be allowed to compete. Intending Competitors must leave by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly grateful and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£ 6 or £ 7 per annum,
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BOMBAY.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case,
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 29th March, 1911.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

CONSIDERING the tone of the speeches made at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, regarding local option, we were inclined to believe that Government in its efforts to reduce intemperence would be actuated by principles of justice and equity and that no one would have any occasion for dissatisfaction much less complaint. But we find that ground for complaint exists and to our mind very serious complaint. At a meeting of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association held on Monday evening, we notice resolutions were submitted and passed which revealed action on the part of Government, or its officials, which we should have deemed impossible except perchance in a petty Native State. The first resolution showed that the license-fees for both "on" and "off" licenses for the sale in Bombay of foreign liquor were enhanced only six to ten days before the appointed time for the payment thereof without giving the licence-holders the usual two months' time for considering their position or making representation to Government. At the same time the duty on country-liquor was increased by more than 8 annas. The increase in the fees in several cases is nearly double and in some treble the amount hitherto paid, and the license-holders are required to make arrangements within about five days for payment of twice and more than twice the usual fees, at the risk of having their licenses forfeited. The time during which the shops hitherto remained open, has been curtailed by three or four hours, though the fee has been increased. In the case of all licenses for the sale of country-liquor the time for closing has been fixed at 9-30 Standard Time instead of 10 30 and 11-30 Standard Time which was the time hitherto fixed. This reduction, as was represented, is unsuited to an industrial town like Bombay, and to the class of labourers who are accustomed and required to work overtime in the Docks and at other works and who at the end of a prolonged and hard day's work stand in great need of refreshments to recuperate their health and strength. In such reduction of time what are known as privileged licenses, that is licenses granted for services rendered, which hitherto enjoyed the privilege of exceptional treatment and consideration, have also been included and refreshment rooms have, without notice or warning, been converted into ordinary shops and deprived of the advantages hitherto enjoyed by them. We do not wonder that license-holders resolved to offer a strong protest. As Mr. Shroff observed the order effecting all these changes is highly injurious to their interests, and we can quite understand the Licensed Victuallers declaring it to be altogether opposed to the traditions of British rule in this country. It is.

While "calculated to spread dissatisfaction and discontent among large masses of peaceful, loyal and law-abiding people" this order will doubtless have given immense satisfaction to temperance organisations. But the pledged teetotaller, who lives up to his convictions, though deserving of all respect, is not as a rule the broadest-minded of men, for he would deny his neighbour the right of his own judgment and nothing would please him better than to secure the total suppression of the liquor-trade. "Down with the publican and the cursed drink" is his war-cry. But even the most despicable of God's creatures has a right to fair-play and in the case of the publicans we cannot think they have received it. The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, the other day, discussing local option, observed that it was exceedingly doubtful whether such a system would work well in a country in which the inhabitants might be called homogeneous, but in this country where the people belonged to different races, different castes and different sub-castes, where there were always a number of different races living in the same area, it would certainly not be practicable. Under such a system it would be possible for those castes who did not touch liquor to impose prohibition on those to whom it was customary and was recognised by the tenets of their religion. Mr. Lamb did not think Government would agree to place in their hands the power to decide whether a man should be allowed to drink or not. If the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Parekh) desired that the principle of local option should be exercised by constituted bodies, as his friend Sir Henry Procter had pointed out, in that direction Government had already gone a good way and they were prepared to go further. Apparently Government has gone very much further; indeed, we doubt if Government is really aware of the length its officers have gone on the strength of this declaration of policy. They seem to have been guided entirely by the Advisory Committee which we take it are composed entirely of temperance men whose advice must therefore necessarily be one-sided.

A year or so ago we remember the then Collector of Bombay resented some remarks in the Corporation on the subject of Advisory Committee and declared that he consulted the Advisory Committees when he deemed it necessary. Shortly afterwards appeared a Government Resolution, directing that such Committees were invariably to be consulted. The result is presumably that little if any discretion is left to the Collector. Mr. Lamb said the other day: "To the Advisory Committees which had already been appointed, not only had the question of shops been referred but the question of hours of opening and closing. They were also consulted regarding the opening and closing of shops at festivals, and in all cases except three, the Advisory Committees' views were accepted. The pity is those views were accepted at all unless due and careful enquiry had been made by some responsible officer of Government whose impartial opinion supported that of his advisers. Two striking illustrations of the necessity for the exercise of the utmost care in accepting and acting upon the views of Advisory Committees have come to our notice—in addition to the legitimate grievances of the Licensed Victuallers' Association above quoted,—which we cannot refrain from mentioning in the hope that they may strengthen the appeal of the Association for an opportunity to represent their opinions. In the first of these the country liquor license of a house in Girgaum Back Road has been cancelled without any apparent justification whatever. It is situated at a distance of a thousand yards from any other in the road and the license has been held by the same family, in the same premises, for fifty years—without a single complaint being made and without any accusation of infringement of the terms of the license. Yet that license has been cancelled from April 1st. In the second case the license of a house in Oomer Sewer Lane, which has been held without offence by one family for sixty years has been similarly cancelled. In both cases the families are entirely dependent on their licenses for their means of support. Having examined the representations made by the two unfortunate persons, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the cases have not been dealt with on their merits and that, unless Government orders impartial investigation into the grievances of both licensed victuallers and country liquor license-holders, great injustice will be done. It is not often we find ourselves unable to discover some justification for the action of Government, but in regard to interference with a legitimate trade, legitimately conducted, we regret, we can discover none. In the absence of explanation it appears high-handed and absolutely unjust.

UNITY OF ITALY. HISTORICAL commemorations in connection with Italy have been rather frequent of late, but the celebrations which have just commenced in that country will evoke enthusiasm not only there but throughout the world. The centenary of Cavour, which the Italians celebrated last August, was after all a national affair, but the present occasion of commemorating the jubilee of Italian unity has almost international significance, and all the nations of the world will honour it by sending their representatives to take part in the historic festivities at Rome. Royalty and the nobility of many countries have flocked at Rome during the present week. English Royalty will be represented by the Duke of Connaught, and we were informed a little time back that the King himself may visit Rome later, thus personally honouring the cause of Italian independence. The regeneration and union of Italy, which for generations had been disunited was one of the proudest achievements of the nineteenth century and the lapse of half a century since that historic awakening will call forth worldwide congratulations. In reality it was the work of many years to bring about the union of all the separate little States into which the country had long been broken up. Italy was merely a geographical expression and there was no common bond of nationality among the people that inhabited it. Several large parts of it were under foreign domination and what was once its capital was in the hands of ecclesiastics out of sympathy with the people. In the north, Lombardy and Venetia were swayed by Austria. Sicily in the South and Naples were under the rule of the French Bourbons.

Rome and the Central States acknowledged the unwilling temporal sovereignty of the Pope and the spiritual hierarchy. It was very up-hill work for the few patriotic leaders to remove all these factors and to bring the whole peninsula with its neighbouring islands under one head. The house of Savoy fortunately offered such a head in the person of Victor Emmanuel, who certainly deserves the first place amongst those who brought about the union of the country. Under the guidance of Cavour, the greatest statesman modern Italy has produced, and who has been well called the greatest statesmen the world had seen since Richelieu. With the most material assistance of impetuous and single minded patriots such as Garibaldi and Mazzini, the people of Italy were slowly roused to a sense of national consciousness, independence and finally political unity. The great French Revolution had at first excited some hopes in this direction, but they soon ended in gloom and at the end of the great European wars in 1815, Italy was left in the previous disunited state with the Austrian and the Bourbon domination still more firmly established. But during the succeeding generation earnest efforts were made, and by 1849 the Italians had shown vigorous signs of revivification. The next ten years were the most important in the history of modern Italy, and during that time Victor Emmanuel quietly prepared himself for his final triumph by judicious alliance with foreign Powers, especially France under Napoleon III, who must be said to have helped the Italian cause considerably by his war with Austria, which was made to give up Lombardy to the Italians. But Napoleon took Savoy for himself and this injudicious act rendered him unpopular with the Italians. He was also opposed to the abolition of the Papal power over Rome and sent a French garrison to the capital to bolster up the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. When, therefore, in March 1860, Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of United Italy, with the consent of most of the Powers of Europe—the jubilee of which event they are now celebrating, Rome was not yet secured as his capital, for the Pope still ruled there with the aid of the French garrison. Turin, the chief city of Piedmont, the original little Kingdom of Victor, had in 1861, the honour of becoming the capital of United Italy. Five years later the capital was transferred to Florence. When in 1870, the French garrison was withdrawn from Rome owing to the difficulties of France and the downfall of Napoleon III, Victor Emmanuel took possession of it, and thenceforth Rome became after centuries the capital of Italy again.

THE BHATIA BAUG. FOR a long time past we have seen workmen busy round the little plot of garden ground known as the Bhatia Baug near Victoria Terminus, and now the Corporation is to be asked to decide when it next meets what is to be done with the remainder of it. The Fort has lost another of its garden spaces, but in this instance we do not know that there is a great deal to regret, and the motives for its removal have been quite different from those which in other instances have aroused strong public disapproval. It is inevitable that as the demands of traffic develop ground such as this, standing between important thoroughfares, must be encroached upon to meet the exigencies of public convenience. In this instance a considerable piece of the garden has been sacrificed to provide three lines of tramway which were badly needed, to relieve the great congestion of tram traffic, which has been very frequent at this important junction of main routes. Further, the Baug, although there was no reason why it should not have been kept in an attractive style, has never been noted for its beauty, and according to the report of the Municipal Commissioner it has been a resort for "loafing and sleeping vagrants of the most undesirable type," a nuisance it is impossible to prevent, he says, so long as it remains open to general access by the public. While however it may be inadvisable that the space remaining should be open to the public, it could easily be made into a really ornamental garden. To deal with it in any other manner would be seriously to impair the fine appearance of a portion of the city, which contains some of its most beautiful buildings. Other new buildings are being erected in the vicinity and every care should be taken that nothing incongruous with the imposing style of the surroundings should be permitted. We should be sorry to see this spot occupied either by a small and probably insignificant library or by a Corporation road depot, no matter how deep were the ring of shrubs surrounding it. There, however, are the two suggestions which have been made. A free library has been generously offered by Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukadwalla, but as the Commissioner has pointed out it will not be possible to erect a building consistent with the surrounding structures except at a cost which should be altogether unjustifiable in the case of an institution founded for purely useful and charitable purposes. The Commissioner's own idea, however, to utilise it as a road department depot is not any better, although he would surround it with "a high ornamental railing of the pattern at Elphinstone Circle Garden, with thick shrubbery inside the railing as a screen." Either the building or the high shrubbery would detract from the open character of the site and would break up what should be one of the handsomest views in the city. On the other hand a well-designed garden, properly kept and to which the public need not be admitted, could only add to its beauty.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Butler will leave Calcutta on the 30th instant and visit Dacca, Allahabad, Bombay, Poona, Lahore and Peshawar.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Macedonia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 26th instant.

ACCORDING to information received the total sum promised for the Mahomedan University Fund now amounts to Rs.19,55,000.

STRINGENT measures are being adopted by the Health Department of Rangoon to restrict the spread of small-pox which is epidemic at present in Rangoon.

THE student Nibaran Samajpati accused in the Kotalipara explosives possession case was on Monday acquitted before Mr. Woodhead, at Faridpore.

TRAMP steamers are paying increased attention to Calcutta harbour. The plague in China and the poor oilseed crop in the Argentine have driven them to seek for cargo in India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th March, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 191,796 maunds with an increase of Rs.15,084 in the earnings.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

ARMY CANDIDATES.

IN a series of memoranda issued from the War Office, on Monday night, important changes are announced in the conditions of the examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College. Commencing with the competitive examination to be held in November-December next, the lower limit of age at which candidates are permitted to compete for admission to the Royal Military Academy will be reduced to 16 1-2 years. At the Royal Military College, the corresponding age will be reduced from 17 1-2 years to 17 years, commencing with the examination of June-July, 1912. At both establishments the upper limit of age remains at 19 1-2 years, but it is intimated that it will eventually be reduced to 19 years. The extension of the course at the Royal Military Academy from three terms to four, and at the Royal Military College from two terms to three, will first apply to a portion of the successful candidates at these examinations. The age for admission to the Army qualifying examinations is reduced from 17 years to 16 years for the examinations to be held in September, 1911, and March 1912, after which no further examinations will be held by the Army Qualifying Board. Alterations are also made in the definitions and conditions of acceptance of leaving certificates. There is also promulgated a scheme under which a certain number of cadetships at the Royal Military College will be reserved for candidates nominated by the Army Council from schools to be specially recognised for that purpose. The Army Council have decided that, with a view to encouraging a higher standard of education among candidates for commissions in the British Army in connection with the course of instruction at the cadet colleges, and to reducing in the case of the better qualified candidates the expenses incurred by their parents or guardians during the college course and on first appointment, a certain number of prize cadetships shall be awarded to successful competitors at each half-yearly examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College, commencing with the examination to be held in November 1911. Under this scheme the holder of a prize cadetship will not be eligible for a commission in the Indian Army. The council wish it to be understood, however, that in the event of the scheme failing to secure the objects they have in view, it may be abandoned, and the continuance of the offer of those prize cadetships is therefore not guaranteed. In any case the conditions may be altered from time to time.

POSITION OF TERRITORIAL ADJUTANTS.

One of the things on which Mr. Haldane is congratulating himself is what he describes as the improved position of adjutants in the Territorial Force. The phrase is misleading, and, as it stands, is untrue. The following are the facts of the case, and it is hard to see how any just-minded person can congratulate himself upon the state of affairs. By the operation of Army Orders Nos. 28 and 34, published in February, all Regular officers appointed as adjutants to Territorial units on or since July 12, 1910, or any Regular officers who, holding a Territorial adjutancy, have been granted an extension since July 11, 1910, and to receive in additional allowance of 2s 6d. a day. This is a concession which will come as a boon which will be as much appreciated as it is just and equitable by the officers concerned; it is also probable that this additional grant, amounting as it does to nearly £50 a year, will attract officers to apply for these posts who otherwise would not have thought it worth while to do so. So far, so good. Mr. Haldane has every reason to congratulate himself for putting into effect this much-required reform. But he has marred his handiwork by a piece of injustice which it is to be presumed he has failed to realise. Was it necessary or reasonable to fix July 12, 1910, as the date? Was it fair to fix any date at all? If so, it is difficult to see why or wherefore. Is it to be presumed that an officer appointed as adjutant on July 11, 1910, is worth £50 per annum less than the officer appointed on the 12th of that month, or at any subsequent date? Trying to find a reason for the fixing of this definite date, one is driven to the conclusion, providing that there is reason, that whoever was responsible for the selection of officers prior to July 12 of last year, selected men worth about £50 less per annum than those who have been appointed or granted extension since. It does not sound a very probable reason, nor one of which the War Office would care to boast. Perhaps some question on the subject will be put to Mr. Haldane in the House; it is certainly a point on which the country at large and the Territorial Army in particular would like to be enlightened.

ANOMALIES.

But if perchance there is no such reason for fixing on this date, supposing, for instance, that somebody thought a date of sorts had to be fixed, and that the date mentioned happened merely to be convenient, then a very grave injustice has been done to the vast majority of present Territorial adjutants. At present there are some 350 officers, all of whom possess approximately the same qualifications, and all of whom are doing exactly the same work, yet these are now divided into three distinct categories so far as remuneration is concerned. Moreover, the rate of pay is in inverse ratio to the presumed experience of the officers concerned. We have, first, officers of the Regular Army appointed as adjutants since July 11, none of whom can have more than seven months' experience in their work, and who for the part are just about beginning to get the hang of things. These officers are to receive an additional bonus of nearly £50 a year more than their more experienced colleagues who come in the second category. This second category is largely composed of the very men who made the realisation of Mr. Haldane's project possible—the men who were adjutants at the time of the transition from the Volunteer to the Territorial Force, the early summer of 1908. Nobody who was not an adjutant at that period can accurately gauge the amount of work entailed. It meant working night and day, and, moreover, working with innate tact and knowledge of the prevailing conditions. In this category also are included those officers appointed to the adjutancy of the then newly-raised units. Mr. Haldane and the nation knows the results achieved, results that far exceeded even the optimistic anticipations of the Secretary of State for War, but it is doubtful if anybody has fully realised the exertions made to bring about the result achieved. It is no exaggeration to say that in some instances adjutants gave eighteen hours a day to their work for periods of many weeks, and in some cases of several months. It is precisely adjutants in this category who are now being debarred from participating in the new allowance of half-a-crown a day. We cannot hope for gratitude, but we have always prided ourselves upon the justice of our regulations. We must now cease to do so. Thirdly, we come to the very small category of Territorial officers appointed as adjutants to their own units. These individuals at present receive £100 per annum for doing precisely the same work as their fellow adjutants of the Regular Army. Judging by their extreme scarcity, a Territorial officer must have very exceptional qualifications to be selected for this appointment, and yet, apparently, these qualifications are only valued at £100 per annum. To quote the Regulations of the Territorial Force, paragraph 176: "In very exceptional circumstances, and one of the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, an officer of the Territorial Force may be appointed adjutant." In paragraph 178, the necessary certificates and qualifications required of an officer so appointed are laid down. Such officers are therefore by official admission, very exceptional and peculiarly qualified for their position, but they only receive £100 a year for doing the same work that other less exceptional and Regular officers receive double or treble the pay for performing.

BUSINESS EXAMPLE.

It is not easy to find a commercial parallel for such an anomalous state of affairs, but for the sake of argument let the case be taken of an English commercial house carrying on business on the Continent. The commercial house is the British Army, and the Continent is the Territorial Force. It would be interesting to hear what the directors of the company would have to say if a motion was put before them to: 1. Give an increase of £50 per annum to all newly-appointed branch managers; 2. in the case of finding an exceptionally qualified local representative, to reduce his salary to one-third of that of any newly-appointed manager sent out from home. It is extremely unlikely that any board of directors would consider such an arrangement for one instant. It is customary in business to give rises in salary to the tried employes not to the newly-appointed members of the staff. In business, too, it is usually thought advisable to pay exceptionally well-qualified men at least as well as men who are not exceptionally well qualified. The methods of the War Office, however, are notoriously unbusinesslike, and it is in this fact that we must seek the reason for the invidious distinctions now being made in the pay of the three categories of adjutants who are all doing exactly the same work. We may now look forward to a time when the supply of officers sinks even lower than its present low level of, and then perhaps, working on the same rule, we shall see a scale of pay drawn up which will run backwards, giving the senior and more experienced officers the lowest possible salaries, whilst second lieutenants, probationers, and cadets will enjoy a high class of pay and allowances.

1913 AND AFTER.

In the House of Lords and in the columns of the Press, the Duke of Bedford and Lord Lucas have been arguing about the number of officers and men available in 1913 both for the expeditionary force and for home defence. The controversy is most interesting, and piquancy is lent to the discussion by the fact that neither of the antagonists can foretell within a hundred thousand or so what the strength of the Territorial Army will be in that year. It is not very much use in calculating out to a man the exact number of Regulars and Army Reservists likely to be available, if one has to reckon the Territorials by tens of thousands and leave a margin for error of a hundred thousand or so. As has been pointed out in these notes before, the horizon is very dark and menacing. There are three clouds, each one of which threatens an appalling deluge. During the period April-July this year, we shall have a limited exodus of old ex-Volunteers plus an ever-increasing number of men who appear to be emigrating to the Colonies, and especially to Canada. During the same period next year the exodus from the same categories will be supplemented by all the men who joined the Territorial Army as recruits during the first year of its existence, but it is in 1913 that the crucial test will come when all the [illegible] recruits of 1909 will be entitled to ta[illegible] discharge. Rumour has it that Mr. H[illegible] shortly to vacate the War Office. Co[illegible] not yet hinted as to who is to follow in[illegible] nor does it very much signify, provide[illegible] we have the best man the country c[illegible] Secretary of State for War. S[illegible] measure with a strong man to pu[illegible] red, either as a preventive or [illegible] bund citizen Army.

CADET YE[illegible]

A gentleman who at[illegible] anonymous has come [illegible] to provide free mo[illegible] London Corps of Ca[illegible] was started twelve[illegible] providing training[illegible] social position th[illegible] and kindred o[illegible] sixty boys[illegible] difficu[illegible] stood[illegible] Th[illegible] [illegible] of a[illegible] to th[illegible] under[illegible] shootin[illegible] 100. C[illegible] modern [illegible] one aim of[illegible] mounted s[illegible] case of nece[illegible]

LON[illegible]

Next Tuesd[illegible] Mansion House [illegible] mote the organisat[illegible] Veteran Reserve. U[illegible] Major-General Sir J. [illegible] mittee at Friar's House, [illegible] gaged in recruiting and arranging[illegible] sub-committees in each local borough[illegible] of the work and assist the companie[illegible] in their respective districts. It may be[illegible] by a special Army order of last May, it [illegible] ted to form a Veteran Reserve to be [illegible] County Associations of the Territorial [illegible] power to frame their own rules. The veter[illegible] to consist of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had served in any of the military forces of the Crown, who were willing to register, and come up if called in the event of any national emergency, to bear arms. Each company of veterans is to consist of 100 men, with five officers and five section officers, and take its name from the local borough to which it belonged. A distinctive badge of honour to be worn in the coat lapel, and bearing his registered number, is to be given to each veteran, officer or man. Several meetings, parades, and rifle competitions are to be used as a means of bringing the companies and men into close touch with one another.

ARMY VETERANS.

The Rev. N. Kynaston Gaskell, West Kensington, writes: "Concerning a statement in a daily paper 'probably we are safe in saying that John Brooks was the very last survivor of Moodkee and Sabraon.' It may interest you to know that there still survives, in his ninety-second year, a veteran of the 50th Foot, Mr. John Howton, who served with his regiment throughout the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Dec. 18, 1845; Ferozeshahar, Dec. 21 and 22, 1845; Aliwal, Jan. 28, 1846; and Sabraon, Feb. 10, 1846. Even more remarkable is the fact that he was present at the battle of Punniar, Dec. 29, 1843, in the brief Gwalior campaign, fought and won eleven years before the Crimean War. I know another veteran (by name Burr) of the Sutlej, now on the verge of 96, living in a village in Kent. There is also an officer surviving, whose name has, for the moment escaped my memory."

FLYING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZET[illegible]

SIR,—It was reported a few days ago[illegible] city had the honour of being the scene[illegible] nocturnal aeroplane flight. We may a[illegible] that the remarkable fights of the other[illegible] selves were of such a nature that, for [illegible] circumstances, they surpass all [illegible] demonstrated in any part of the[illegible] shall stand out as uniqu[illegible] of ever being equalled. [illegible] that the people who wen[illegible] to pay for that privilege[illegible] admirable forthought in [illegible] ment to have so arrang[illegible] machine, while flying, co[illegible] the sight of the audienc[illegible] the night. The chief ob[illegible] was to give the audience[illegible] aeroplane flying in the[illegible] stare into the empty [illegible] the feat of its flying a[illegible] distance to return after l[illegible] Another instance of[illegible] requirements of the[illegible] the height of the f[illegible] the aeroplane wa[illegible] of vision of the [illegible] were thus spare[illegible] of any "Com[illegible] of the mach[illegible] it rose to t[illegible] and it w[illegible] ence, as[illegible] little, a[illegible] ball a[illegible] us no[illegible] tion[illegible] an [illegible]

A [illegible] lance [illegible] unler [illegible] The Gene[illegible] Division, [illegible] tor-Gene[illegible] ral of Civ[illegible] in the m[illegible]

THE [illegible] Indi[illegible] Mo[illegible] the[illegible]

ITALY'S JUBILEE OF UNITY.

THE KAISER'S INTIMATE MESSAGE.

King Victor's Fervent Patriotism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, MARCH 27.

King Victor Emmanuel has received the most cordial congratulations from the German and Austrian Emperors on the occasion of the Jubilee. The former used the second person singular, marking their intimate relations.

Replying to an address in the Senatorial Hall of the Capitol, the King delivered a speech imbued with the most fervent patriotism, recalling the abysmal depths from which a crushed and enslaved people had risen to be a free nation, jealous of its rights and ever striving towards higher ideals.

The King afterwards opened the International Exhibition of Arts.

Last evening the Municipality gave a reception in honour of the King and Queen at the Capitol. Five thousand people were present and the City was illuminated.

The New Ministry.

ROME, MARCH 28.

Signor Giolitti is forming a Ministry, Signor Bissolati having declined office on conscientious grounds.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN KOREA.

Japan's Interpretation of Hague Award.

SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES ON SOME POINTS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope drew attention to Japan's interpretation of the Hague award in reference to the taxation of perpetual leases held by Britons, Frenchmen and Germans, and asked, in view of the annexation of Korea, what measures were being taken to protect British interests there.

Lord Herschell gave details of the position of the leases in question, and said that an informal exchange of views was proceeding in the hope of a satisfactory settlement. Sir Edward Grey was doing, and would do, everything practicable on behalf of British interests in Korea. He recounted the Japanese assurances at the time of annexation, and added that, after consultation with Sir Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador in Japan, Britain had informed Japan on December 16, that she was willing to leave questions of foreign settlements and jurisdiction over British subjects, prisoners, etc., to the sense of justice and good faith of the Japanese officials on the spot.

Britain had already received satisfactory assurances with reference to land tenure and mines. As regards tariffs, it was impossible to ask Japan to promise definitely, in advance, that the present arrangement should be continued.

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

Relations Unsatisfactory.

BERLIN, MARCH 27.

Replying to questions to-day, the Foreign Secretary stated that the relations between Germany and Portugal were unsatisfactory. Difficulties had been created by questions regarding private property and the expulsion of German nuns and subjects. The representations made had proved abortive, and the question of taking further measures to obtain satisfaction was under consideration.

DEFRAUDING U. S. A. CUSTOMS.

Duveen Fined.

NEW YORK, MARCH 27.

Joseph Duveen, of the ... have pleaded guilty to a ... to defraud the Customs ... imports. They have been ... dollars each.

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... Joe Bowker ... am-weight ... pounds on ...

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IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Committee to Entertain Premiers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MACH 28.

At the invitation of Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, the following committee has been formed to entertain the Premiers and other distinguished visitors from overseas to the Imperial Conference and the Coronation: Colonel Seely, the Under-Secretary for War, Chairman; the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lucas, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Sir Walter Haly-Hutchinson, Sir Harry Verney, M. P., Mr. Collins, M.P., Mr. F. W. McLaren, M. P., Mr. E. W. Wallington, Groom-in-Waiting, and Mr. Macnaghten of the Colonial Office.

CINEMATOGRAPH FIRE PANIC.

Two Killed: Thirteen Injured.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Two persons were killed and thirteen injured in a panic caused by a false alarm of fire, at a cinematograph theatre at Middlesbrough.

THE FERRER CASE.

Proposed Revision.

MADRID, MARCH 28.

People, both outside and inside the Chamber, are beginning to debate the proposed revision of the Ferrer case. The Republican Deputy, Signor Soriano, declares that Ferrer was the victim of a terrible judicial error.

STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

Supported by Miners' Federation.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

At a conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation, at Cardiff, it was resolved to support the strikers in the Rhondda Valley by regular levies. There was a general feeling in favour of a national stoppage, but no resolution was submitted.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Meeting at the Guildhall.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Lord Mayor, in response to a letter signed by Lord Strathcona and other prominent personages, will convene a meeting at the Guildhall in furtherance of the peace movement.

MOSLEM MOSQUE IN LONDON.

Progress of the Scheme.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The *Times* states that the scheme for a mosque in the centre of London for Mahomedans visiting the Metropolis is making steady progress under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ameer Ali and is evoking warm sympathy throughout the Islamic world.

The Sultan of Turkey has spontaneously made a donation of a thousand pounds sterling. The general appeal for funds will be deferred until the Committee has been completed. The Committee will be composed of dignitaries and leading members of the community in many countries, including Rifaat Pasha, the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Persian Minister.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

British Monetary Help Urged.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Professor Simpson writes that the plague in India, after a period of healing, probably portends renewed activity, and asks what is going to be done to prevent it. While 20,000 Chinese died of plague in three months, 20,000 Indians are dying weekly, says Professor Simpson, and urges that British money be employed for the relief of India and not of China.

SEAT FOR MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the bye-election in the Bootle division of Lancashire, the result was :—

A. Bonar Law, (Unionist)	9,976
Muspratt, (Liberal)	7,782
Unionist majority	2,194

No change.

[At the last election Mr. Bonar Law contested N. W. Manchester, where he was defeated by Sir G. Kemp by a majority of 445, the figures being Kemp, 5,559; Bonar Law, 5,114. Prior to that he had represented Camberwell (Dulwich)].

[At the election in Bootle of December 1910, Col. Sandys, Unionist, was returned unopposed. In January, 1910, the figures were Col. Sandys, (U) 9,954; D. Permewan (L) 8,869; Unionist majority 1,085.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The death is announced of the Rt. Rev. William Ridley, D. D.

[Rt. Rev. William Ridley, D. D. was born in 1836. He was a missionary of the C. M. S. at Peshawar and Afghanistan, 1866-70. He was then appointed Chaplain of the English Church, Kreuz Street, Dresden, 1871-72. He was Vicar of Shelly near Huddersfield, 1872-73; of Mold Green, 1873-74; of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, of 1874-79. He was appointed Bishop of Caledonia (1879-1900). He has published several books].

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

Prolonged and Angry Debate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

There was a prolonged and angry debate last night on the Government's action in curtailing discussion on last year's Budget, the Opposition charging Mr. Asquith with breach of faith. Ultimately, the Premier made some small concessions.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

A new Mexican Cabinet has been formed, but there is nothing to indicate its tendency.

Senor Limantour is again Minister of Finance and will apparently lead the Cabinet. Senor Barra has received the portfolio for Foreign Affairs.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Ordered Rest by the Doctors.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Acting on medical advice, Mr. Austen Chamberlain leaves shortly for the Continent where he will spend a month.

SOCIETY SLANDER CASE.

Verdict for the Defendants.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

A sensational society case came up for trial yesterday, when Baron de Forest sued his wife's uncle and Lady Gerard, her sister-in-law, for slander arising out of accusations against him of brutal cruelty to his wife, which Baron de Forest positively denied.

Sir Edward Clarke, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the married life of the De Forests had been quite happy, until the Baroness met Mr. Ashton, a young officer in the Guards. At first the Baron treated the acquaintanceship with indifference. Subsequently he became suspicious and eventually the Baroness admitted misconduct with Mr. Ashton. The Baron forgave her and condoned the offence. A cloud again came over their married life in consequence of the Baron's candidature in 1909, for the Southport constituency, where he stood in the Liberal interest. Lord Gerard had a residence near Southport, and it was stated that Baron de Forest increased some existing hostility to the Gerards by speaking strongly against the land system. It was alleged that the uncle then made incriminating statements to Lord Derby, Chairman of the Conservative Association of Southport.

Baron de Forest deposed to his warm affection for his wife and added that the Baroness had eloped with Mr. Ashton in January 1910. The witness and Lord Gerard pursued them over Europe for a fortnight, and eventually found them in Majorca. They had not cohabited since.

The plaintiff's case broke down through Lord Derby's inability to swear to having heard the incriminating words.

A verdict was given for the defendants.

[Baron de Forest is an hereditary Baron of the Austrian Empire, and was authorised in 1899 by Royal license to wear the title in the United Kingdom. He has been married twice, his first marriage having been declared null and void, and a decree of nullity granted by the Church. His present wife, whom he married in 1904, was the Hon. Ethel Catherine Gerard, only daughter of the second Baron Gerard.]

VICEROY'S VISIT TO LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

No change has been made in the revised programme of the Viceregal visit to Lahore except that His Excellency will receive the Municipal and other addresses on the 1st April at the University Hall instead of 31st instant at the Lawrence Hall.

H. E. the Viceroy will receive a address of the Punjab Hindu, Sabha on April 1 in the University Hall, Lahore.

PLEADER CHARGED WITH PERJURY DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

Mr. Ruplal, Pleader of Delhi, who was some time ago served with a proceeding asking him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury on account of an alleged false statement in a case, has been discharged by the Divisional Judge of Delhi.

EXTORTING MONEY FROM THE MAHANT.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

Bangaruswamy who had been tried on a charge of having tried to extort money from the late Mahant Ramkishoredass of Tirupati and also of cheating the Mahant of valuable diamonds was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of North Arcot to two years' rigorous imprisonment for cheating.

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

A Party of Burmese Women.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

T. Ardeshar from Bombay yesterday took away a party of 23 Burmese women and men to Calcutta en route to England to take part in the All-India Exhibition during the Coronation week at the Earl's Court. The party consists of wood and ivory carvers, cigar rollers, clowns, musicians and so forth.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO MATHERAN

Returns to Bombay To-day.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MARCH 28.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, accompanied by staff, drove to Panoramic Point. The party enjoyed the beautiful and picturesque scenery and had a distant panoramic view of Bombay. After refreshments, Their Excellencies and staff returned to their residence.

The Governor and Lady Clarke return to Bombay to-morrow, but a slight change has been made in the programme. Instead of leaving at 12-15 p.m. as first arranged. Their Excellencies will leave Matheran by a special at 3-20 p. m. arriving at Neral at 4-50. The party leave Neral by special arriving in Bombay at 6-30 p. m.

ADAM KHEL RAIDERS.

Surrender to Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

News from Peshawar states that an armed party of Adam Khel Afridis appeared in the neighbourhood of Swabi on the 23rd March. The villagers at once reported the matter to the Police Thana and word was sent round to the other villages. The alarm being thus given, the band was kept engaged until a Tahsildar and an Inspector of Police with some sowars arrived. The retreat of the Adam Khels, who numbered fifteen men, was then cut off. Some desultory firing took place, and, after one of their number had been killed, the remaining fourteen surrendered. Twenty breech-loading rifles were captured, which served to show that the party were dealers in arms.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON N. W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 28.

A collision occurred on Sunday morning on the North-Western Railway near Lala Musa, a stone train from the Sind-Sagar section running into No. 17 up-passenger train from Lahore. Three carriages were completely derailed and one second class carriage was lifted clean off its frame. Fortunately, no one was injured, although some military officers had a narrow escape and had to scramble out of the windows.

RANGOON STABBING MYSTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

The Second Additional Magistrate, Rangoon, has given his finding on the inquest into the death of one P. Fogarty on March 4th which has been already reported. His Worship found it impossible to come to any definite finding. He was not prepared to say that any one stabbed Fogarty or that he stabbed himself. His Worship thought that the death must remain a mystery.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' COMPLAINTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Director General of Telegraphs this morning received a deputation of telegraph signallers who detailed to him their grievances. The result of the interview was extremely satisfactory to the men, who were given an assurance that the Superintendent would look into and remove the reasonable causes of discontent.

CREDIT BANK FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The modified scheme put forth by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, which has long been under discussion, for starting a central bank in Bombay for the financing of Co-operative Credit Societies in Western India, has now received the final sanction of the Secretary of State, and nothing, therefore, now stands in the way of the inauguration of this useful enterprise which may be expected to stimulate materially the co-operative movement.

FIRE AT BANGALORE.

Residency Garage Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 28.

At the Residency Motor Garage last night, Colonel Hugh Daly's Napier car took fire owing to the negligence of the Indian caretaker in striking a match near the petrol tank while it was being emptied. A conflagration ensued entirely destroying the upholstery. Captain Evans Gordon, Personal Assistant to the Resident, was somewhat badly burnt about the hands in attempting to extinguish the flames and two other European gentlemen were also injured, more or less severely. The roof of the garage was burned before the Police Fire Brigade reached the spot.

DEATH OF A JUDGE FROM PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 27.

The death is announced from plague at the age of 47 of Babu Jwala Prashad, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court. The Judicial Commissioner addressing the assembled Barristers and pleaders made a most sympathetic reference to the deceased's great capabilities as Judge and to his great popularity. Mr. Chamier felt he might say that the deceased—without disparagement to other members—was the best Judge of the Oudh Provincial Service. The Small Causes Court was closed for the day.

SOUTH INDIA MOTOR UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

The annual meeting of the South India Motor Union held yesterday evening at the Office of the Union, with Lieut.-Col G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., in the chair, adopted the report of the Committee of Management for the year ending 31st December last, as also the accounts. Office-bearers were elected and, after an informal discussion, a few resolutions were passed.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Proposed Use of Victoria Memorial Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

Mr. Chitnavis has given notice of the following question which will be asked at the first meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla :—"Whether the Government of India, taking into consideration the admitted necessity of providing better accommodation for the Imperial Legislative Council and also the desirability of utilising the Victoria Memorial Hall for a definite public purpose, in view of the possibility that the cost of its maintenance may become a public charge, will be pleased to enquire into the feasibility of housing the Imperial Legislative Council in the Memorial Hall."

Calcutta Press Comment.

Mr. Chitnavis's question directing attention to desirability of adapting the Victoria Memorial Hall, which is now partially built, to the purpose of housing the Imperial Legislative Council has evoked very general comment.

The "Statesman" says, "The Imperial Legislative Council of the Indian Empire is entitled to equal treatment with other legislatures. Within the brief period that has elapsed since it was constituted on its new basis, it has fully established its right to be taken seriously. Its least sympathetic critic admits the growing reality and significance of its discussions and the ability with which its members perform the duties of legislators. We may assume, therefore, that the Government of India, who are probably even more appreciative than the public of the merits of the Council, will be anxious to rise to the highest necessity of the occasion. But the expense will necessarily be a grave difficulty. In these circumstances, the Victoria Memorial Hall is a veritable godsend. Here is a costly and magnificent building for which no adequate use has yet been suggested. The paper adds that no more fitting tribute could be paid to the great Queen, whose reign saw the beginning and extension of India's liberty and Indian representative institutions, than that in the hall erected in memory of her should be made the Council Chamber of an assembly whose existence goes far towards the fulfilment of her policy and wishes."

Writing on the need of a new hall for the Imperial Council, the "Englishman" says that a very strong case can be made out in favour of settling the question in the way suggested by Mr. Chitnavis.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"The opportunity of indissolubly connecting the Indian political renaissance with the memory of the august Sovereign who did so much to keep political hope alive in the breasts of the Indian people should not be lightly set aside. In our opinion this consideration far outweighs the relief to the pockets of the tax-payers which is also an argument far from negligible."

CHARGES OF CHEATING.

Summons Issued against Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 28.

The matter in which, at the instance of Mr. D. Sadasiva Rao, a notice was issued to Mr. Steiner Manager of Messrs Volkart Brothers, Madras, to show cause why summons should not be issued against him on a charge of cheating, criminal breach of trust, etc. came on for argument yesterday before the Town Police Magistrate.

Mr. Barton, on behalf of the accused, submitted that the case was one in which summons should have been issued. The allegation made against his client were vague and unsubstantial, and, on face of them, they required no serious consideration at the hands of the Court. Counsel went into facts, and stated that the complainant brought the charge against his client because he had been dismissed by Mr. Steiner.

The complainant, Counsel further stated, owed Volkarts Rs. 40,000 at the present moment, though at the same time there was his security of about Rs. 25,000 with the firm.

Mr. E. R. Osborne, on behalf of the complainant, urged that every one of the statements contained in the affidavit was true and his client desired an enquiry. Counsel said he was in a position to prove to the hilt the fact that the accused had tempered with certain contracts entered into with the firm by the complainant, and that the accused had fraudulently substituted contracts in place of those held by his client.

Mr. Osborne had not finished when the Court intimated the intention of issuing summons against the accused.

VILLAGE SANITATION FUND.

Performance by Hindu Amateurs.

In aid of the Miss Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund, the Hindu Amateurs, students of the Grant Medical College, performed, on the stage of the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, the Marathi representation of Shakespeare's well-known Drama, "The Taming of the Shrew," on Friday last under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Justice Narayan G. Chandavarkar. He addressed the students, as well as the audience and said :—"The spirit of beneficence shown by the G. M. C. Hindu Amateurs this day will gladden the heart of a great man, namely Sir W. Wedderburn. It was Sir W. Wedderburn who first handed over five thousand rupees himself in order to start the fund. The amount, though handsome in itself, was but too poor for the purpose in view. People generally do not understand how important village Sanitation is. It is the villages and the cottages that form the vital breath of a nation, and we cannot underrate the value of villages and of their sanitation which ensures their well-being. Village sanitation is a cause deserving favour in any country. But in India its need is specially felt. It is a cause which everybody in India must treat as one's own. Sympathy for the cause is essential. The spirit of sympathy with which men and women like Sir W. Wedderburn and Miss Florence Nightingale were inspired in the case of villages should necessarily be felt by every Indian. Never mind, if you cannot contribute a big sum. A rupee paid by a person of moderate means out of real sympathy is worth thousands from a millionaire. Sir Narayan further added that :—"A girl of about 18, working in a workshop for the support of her family, one day came to the office of the fund, and laid five rupees on the table, saying that she sympathised with the cause of village sanitation and had profound respect for Miss Nightingale and Sir W. Wedderburn. She was hence contributing that small sum—what little she could give—to the fund. She further asked them not to publish her name; that was genuine sympathy indeed! She had thus set an example to many."

Thus, it is easy to note how unselfish sympathy is capable of doing good by virtue of a noble example, though subscribing to the fund only according to means. As already remarked by Sir Narayan, village sanitation is a cause that every Indian should sympathise with, in a more palpable form, by helping and furthering it with physical intellectual or pecuniary wherewithals. To this call, therefore, many benevolent gentlemen will readily respond, through any suitable channel and swell the amount of the fund.

R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," 3,966 tons, Commander W. B. Huddleston, arrived here yesterday from Karachi (which port she left on March 26, with details of various regiments from the Transport "Rewa." The details consisted of seven warrant and non-officers, 23 women, and 20 children; 82 non-commissioned officers and men and 20 natives. The names of the officers are: Major and Mrs. N. G. Barrow; Major G. A. Carter, Captain J. A. Barrington, Captain and Mrs. C. J. Bridgewater and 2 children, Captain L. C. Sprange, Captain W. H. Bill, Lieut. A. A. Williams; Lieut. D. G. Shewen, Lieut. R Gilpin.

She will sail to-day for Colombo with 126 Baluchis and details for Hongkong.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

'VARSITY ATHLETES SHOW FORM.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The many good performances by Oxford and Cambridge athletes lately point to the rivals having a close struggle in the coming inter-'Varsity sports at Queen's Club.

Cambridge appear to have a real flier in D. Macmillan, who won both the 100 and 440 yards' races against the London A. C. last Saturday. He is capable of running the 100 yards in 10 1-5 secs. and may beat 50 secs. for the quarter before the season is much older. A. C. Bellerby and H. A. Dubois, (the latter was at school in Bombay) have also been jumping well, though their ability falls short of that shown by many American college athletes.

OXFORD STAYERS.

A feature of the Oxford 'Varsity sports was the running of cross-country men. Some authorities consider cross-country running slows a man for path work, but this does not appear to have been so in the case of E. W. Taylor, C H. Porter and C. W. Moore. All three have been active in the Dark Blues cross-country team and yet Moore came out and created a surprise at the sports on Saturday by winning the mile in 4 mins. 29 4-5 secs. The other two had a splendid race in the three miles, Taylor beating Porter at the finish by ten yards in 14 mins. 55 secs.

AMERICAN CRACKS.

Rhodes' Scholars from America are likely to prove of great service to Oxford at the coming inter-'Varsity meeting. P. L. Lange of Oklahama is the hope of the Dark Blues for the 100 yards, though his 10 secs. at the 'Varsity meeting is open to a little doubt. He beat his rivals so much off the mark, that it almost looks as though he were moving when the pistol went. His fellow countrymen W. G. Ziegler and C. E. Putnam are fine specimens of athletes, and after the former's put of 39ft. 9in., and Putnam's throw of 148ft. 2in., it looks as though the shot putting and hammer throwing events at the inter-'Varsity sports are good for them.

A REAL CHAMPION.

The manner F. N. Hibbins of Thrapston beat his 239 rivals in the National Cross-Country Championship on Satuday, stamps him as a real flier. He showed excellent judgment, and after allowing his chief rivals to make the pace for half the journey, he went up to the leader and commenced worrying tactics. Still content to wait, he jogged on until a mile from the finish, when he strode to the front and won easily by 25 secs. from W. Scott of Broughton, with C. Vose of Warrington next. The race was decided from Lord Desborough's park at Taplow, and the good sportsman named fired the pistol and showed keen interest in the event. Apart from the fine running of the individual champion, the level form of the Hallamshire Harriers was a big feature. The Sheffield club won the team race a year ago, and by finishing their men 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, and 14, a total of 54 points, again easily took the honours, with Highgate (105) and Warrington (150) next.

CRICKET REFORM.

Reforms in cricket are all the rage just now, and there is yet some possibility that the rules will be so altered and improved that spectators can see a match played through without having to sacrifice more than one day. The latest reform is in the method of scoring for the county championship, this being on the basis of 5 points for a win on a completed match, and 3 points to the side leading on the first innings, should the game not be played out entirely. This must tend to brighten the game, and still further reduce the dreary draws.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

With the fifth Test match between Australia and South Africa over, English critics are now reviewing the performances of the South Africans in this their first visit "down under." It appears to be the prevailing idea that they have made a creditable showing. Although only one of the five games was won by the visitors, they apparently had victory secure in the second when they collapsed so strangely. It is also remembered that the weather conditions in the first match were all in favour of Australia. The inability of Vogler to show his proper form with the ball was the great handicap to the South Africans, and one must not overlook the fact that Gordon White could not make the trip. Altogether South Africa did very well, and cannot be ignored for first honours when the Triangular Tournament of 1912 claims attention.

TRUMPER AND FAULKNER.

The illustrated that Victor Trumper has quite regained his best form and his average of 97·42 for the five trials entitles him to be considered the champion batsman of the world. G. A. Faulkner has been equally brilliant for South Africa as, though his betting average (73·20) for the Tests is well below that of Trumper, it beats all other players. Added to this, is his splendid bowling, and English experts consider him to be the best all-round man in the world.

FOOTBALL.

There is nothing like competition to improve players and this has been well illustrated by the example of the International matches between England and Belgium. The team of amateurs which represented England in the fourth annual match at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, was particularly strong, and yet the Belgians were only beaten by 4 goals to 0. They are improving, and it is evident that Denmark, Bohemia, Germany, Belgium and France are rapidly drawing nearer the level of Britishers on the football field.

SCOTS HOLD THEIR OWN.

The Scottish League drew (1-1) against the English League team on Saturday, and as honours were also easy in the Scotland vs. Wales match at Cardiff on Monday, the Scots just held their own.

The interest in the former fixture was very great, no fewer than 65,000 spectators being on hand, whilst the receipts came to £2,166, which shows how keen Glasgow sportsmen are on the "soccer" game.

LEADERS CHECKED.

Saturday's League matches were not very satisfactory to the leaders, Aston Villa failing on visiting Sheffield Wednesday, whilst Manchester United could only draw with Middlesbrough.

Chelsea's chance of heading the Second Division were slightly marred through a reverse at Lincoln, and the downfall of Swindon when visiting New Brompton was the surprise of the Southern League matches.

ARMY vs. NAVY.

The fifth annual Rugby match between officers of the Army and Navy was played at Queen's Club on Saturday, and led to a grand display. Hitherto the sailors have had the best of matters, but the soldiers turned the tables on Saturday and gained their first success in the series of five games. The Army commenced well and soon established a good lead, but after the interval, the Navy improved and gradually drew up until only 4 points divided the rivals. It now looked anybody's match, but a final effort by the Army ended in another score in the last minute of the game, leaving the soldiers' balance on the right side of 22 points to 13.

WELLS IMPROVING.

Billy Wells pleased his supporters by the way he outpointed Porky Flynn of Boston in their 20 rounds' contest at Olympia on Wednesday. There was only one in it as regards science, but the visitor always looked as though he had a punch left, which made Wells very careful. Though knocked down several times, and almost "all in" on three occasions, Flynn stuck to his task with great pluck, and many good sportsmen were pleased he avoided the stigma of being counted out. Wells has been taking physical culture exercises under Professor Ince and is thickening out. As he is only 22 years of age, there is every reason to expect that he will put on weight. He is very slender at present, though, nicely built, and if he can develop a real punch he will be hard to beat, for he is one of the fastes and cleverest boxers the heavy weight world has known for a long time.

THE TURF.

The spectators at the Grand Military Meeting at Sandown Park were shocked to see five horses and their riders mixed up in a bad spill during the race for the Imperial Cup. Bad as the accident looked, only one jockey was seriously injured, he being Mr. Stuart J. Bell, who broke his collar-bone and his nose, as well as spraining his ankle. That no one was killed, while the horses were uninjured, makes it appear as though jockeys bear charmed lives.

The National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham on Wednesday, attracted the record field of 38, of which 17 finished the 4 miles, while several others were pulled up near the end. This is a real good showing when it is remembered that the race was confined to animals which have never won a race either on the flat or under N. H. Rules. The event under notice produced a splendid finish, as after Capt. Grissel's Sir Halbert had gained a long lead, Major Purvis's Our Philip came up splendidly and was only a neck behind at the winning post.

IN GENERAL.

Reece and Inman are having a great struggle in their level money match of 9,000 up. The former's break of 653 on the opening day gave him a good start, but Inman made breaks of 419, 363, and 337 the following day, which enabled him to draw up. Since than the lead has changed hands several times and a close finish is probable.

The Amateur Swimming Association has put a ban on races between the opposite sexes, which the ladies resent, in particular, one fair performer suggesting that it is because the men are afraid they will be beaten.

The riding of Mr. Cuthbertson in the Rose Hill Hurdle Race at Cheltenham did not please the Stewards, and he has been "warned off," the most severe punishment in connection with racing.

The easy win of Stevenson over Reece in their heat of the Burroughs-Watts Tournament shows that the champion is back to his best form.

It looks as though A. F. Wilding will be of great service to Australasia in the Davis International Trophy Lawn Tennis matches, the old Cantab having shown splendid form on the Riviera lately.

Whilst live baiting for pike in the Thames at Marlow recently, an angler caught a trout of 10 1-2 pounds, which, of course, was carefully returned.

INTIMIDATION OF JUDGES.

Accused Sentenced.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered decision in the case in which Mr. F Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Janardhan Narsinha Thathe, a Chitpawan Brahmin, with writing threatening letters to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, and Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. E. Ferrers-Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Rele, Pleader, defended the accused.

THE MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said :—The evidence shows that while a Special Bench of Judges was sitting in 1910 to try seven persons for the murder of Mr. Jackson, two members of the Special Bench, namely the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott and Mr. Justice Heaton, and Mr. J. A. Guider, a police officer in the C. I. D., who was helping the prosecutions, received by post anonymous letters which contained the following printed words : "Be ready to meet your Jackson in the heaven"; and all three communications bore, instead of a signature, a device which was apparently meant to represent a pistol. All the three were on paper and enclosed in envelopes of the same size, colour and quality and they all bore the Girgaum post mark, and the date on each post mark was the same, namely, 16 MA. 10. The letters were handed over to the Commissioner of Police in March and placed on the threatening letters' file. Subsequently on the 29th of November, 1910, the accused was arrested on a charge of having committed an offence with reference to a money order. While the inquiries in that case were proceeding, the accused made a statement in consequence of which Inspector Pettigara of the C. I. D. showed him the anonymous threatening letters' file. The accused looked at the file and of his own accord picked out the three letters addressed respectively to the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Heaton, and Mr. Guider from amongst a number of other letters. The accused then made a further statement, in consequence of which Mr. Pettigara accompanied him to the shops of Messrs. Gogte and Co. in Girgaum where he was formerly employed. Entering a small room at the back he picked up a quantity of type and composed the following line with the type "Be ready to meet your Jackson," and took impression on the "panchnama." As the impression was faint a second impression was taken. The line of type was then removed from the hand-chase and kept on one side, while the following words were set up in type and placed on the hand-chase, namely "in the heaven." The first impression of this line was taken by mistake upside down and a second impression of the line was also taken on the "panchnama." The two lines were then placed together in the hand-chase and taken away by Mr. Pettigara.

A FURTHER STATEMENT.

On December 29th he made a further statement and took Mr. Pettigara to a house in Sajjangadh in the Satara District and pointing to a niche in the wall he exclaimed : "It is here." One Bhicoba, a policeman, dug out a portion of the niche and a tin box was discovered, containing pieces of glass tubes and certain papers, including a retort for making bombs and high explosives. The papers were in the hand-writing of the accused. The accused, whose sister's stepson Krishna Gopal Karve, who was one of the seven persons who were tried by the Special Bench and who was subsequently convicted and hanged, is now charged with three charges. I think there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the accused's guilt. The post marks on the letters show that they were posted in Girgaum and the evidence shows that the accused was at the time employed by Gogte and Co. in Girgaum. The envelopes in which the threatening communications were sent are similar to those envelopes kept by Gogte and Co., and also the type with which the threatening communications were printed are similar to the types used by Gogte and Co. The accused had access to the types and had sufficient knowledge of compositors' work. He had a double motive for sending the threatening letters. A relation of his was being tried in the case and he himself was sufficiently identified with extremist views and he knew the secret hiding place of a recipe for making bombs which was, moreover, in his own handwriting. It was in consequence of the statement made by him alone that the three letters in question were removed from the threatening letters' file.

His Worship convicted the accused on all three charges and sentenced him to an aggregate term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT IGATPURI.

On the 21st. March, on the occasion of the Jamshedi Naoroze the prize distribution of the Bai Manockbai Dossabhoy Umrigar School at Igatpuri took place when Mr. Muncherjee Dadiseth Bhownagree the President of the Igatpuri Parsi Anjuman welcomed the guest amongst whom were prominent Railway officials invited. Mr. S. J. Sarjent of the G. I. P. Railway to take the Chair. The school children gave a series of songs, recitations and dialogues which was much appreciated. Mrs. Dossabhoy Umrigar read the report of the progress of the school and gave a short history of the building, which he, along with the community's contribution, had presented to the Anjuman. The Parsi population of Igatpuri was of over 300 souls and the education of their children in a building adapted for the purpose was a great desideratum, and that having been accomplished, it was hoped, that the Railway Company would give their support to the School just as they had been doing with schools for the children of their European and Eurasian employees. Miss Sarjent, with the help of Mrs. Rajadin, the Mamlatdar's wife, distributed the prizes to the children and the party moved to the refreshment shamiana where loyal toasts were proposed by Mr. Munherwha Bhownagree and heartily responded to by the assembly. A vote of thanks to Mr. Sarjent for taking the Chair and to Miss Sarjent for kindly distributing the prizes were moved by the Mamlatdar Mr. P. R. Kapadia, and the proceedings terminated amongst the cheers and rejoicings of the school children.

An interesting judgment has just been passed by the Allahabad High Court in which it has been decided for the first time that a portion of the pay of an officer in the regular Army can be attached in execution of a decree in India.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

WATCHAGHANDY WILL CASE.

Hearing of the Appeal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, was resumed the hearing of the appeal of the Watchaghandy Will Case.

At the outset Mr. Lowndes handed over to their Lordships a tabulated statement prepared by him of the evidence on the principal points of the case.

The Chief Justice remarked that that would be very useful to their Lordships.

Mr. Lowndes then gave extracts from medical books to show that the symptoms proved were those of idiocy.

In dealing with the plaintiffs' evidence, Counsel said that it was absolutely impossible that the evidence tabulated there was untrue. Those witnesses were quite disinterested. There was nothing abnormal at all in believing them. Counsel remarked that it was impossible to believe that this woman was perfectly normal in appearance and power. Their (other side's) witnesses, instead of strengthening their case, weakened it. They had not called one honest witness who admitted her eccentricities. Commenting on Cursetji Cooverji Mody's evidence, he said that the witness had made a hopeless exaggeration.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Counsel then turned to the documentary evidence in the case and said that the first of importance was her father's will the provisions of which were rather curious. One had only to contrast the provisions in favour of Meherbai, the other daughter, with the provisions in favour of this lady to see how her father tried to tie up everything he could so far as she was concerned. Then the other side relied, counsel remarked, on the fact that his client did not treat her as a lunatic and that he carried on correspondence with her solicitors; but his client did not wish treat her as such and no half course was open to him, because it was very difficult to call her a lunatic; besides lunacy proceedings were always unpleasant in a family and his client had said that while corresponding he had always known he was doing so with Rustomji who was Jayji's factotum. Even if that evidence was taken at its highest, counsel observed, it was not conclusive evidence of her mental capacity.

In conclusion, Mr. Lowndes said that was all the evidence in the case. There was a vast body of evidence which their Lordships could not put aside and that it was impossible to say that that was untrue evidence. Were their Lordships satisfied with the evidence of the execution of the will? Was not Engineer hopelessly discredited as a witness? Could their Lordships place any reliance on Rustomji's evidence allowed at the end of the case and that, too, looking at the fact that he was affected with questionable dealings? On the other hand, there was a strong body of evidence to prove that the lady was a congenial imbecile. He submitted that this was eminently a case in which their Lordships should differ from the conclusions of the learned Judge.

Mr. Kanga was then called upon to reply. He said that this was a case in which the judgment of the lower Court was perfectly correct. All that the parties propounding the will had to do was to satisfy the Court according to the provisions of section 46 of the Indian Succession Act. He submitted that the learned Judge had laid down the correct test.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr Kanga said that his clients did say that she was able to appreciate what her property was at the date of her will. That was their case.

Continuing he said that the learned Judge had applied the proper test and after considering both the oral and documentary, he had come to this conclusion. He said he would show how this alleged imbecile was treated by those around her.

He first discussed the documentary evidence and referred to the will of Jaiji's grand-father executed in 1858, when Jaiji was 14 years old. Counsel submitted that he should not have set apart a sum for Jaiji's marriage, if she was an imbecile. He next referred to the will of Jaiji's mother executed a year later under which property was given to Jaiji absolutely. Then came Maneckji's will in 1886, when Jaiji was 42 years old. That will, Mr. Kanga said, gave an insight of what Maneckji thought of Jaiji. He gave her Rs. 26,000 of Government notes absolutely. It was argued by Mr. Lowndes that these were the accumulations of the rents of the property she got under her mother's will, but the receipts of the rents would show that Meherbai was collecting the rents. Counsel remarked that had Maneckji taken her to be an imbecile he would have created a trust and made the executors of the will trustees. He also relied on the sixth and seventh clauses of Maneckji's will. The father expected this congenital imbecile to express a desire in writing at the age of 42. The father was of opinion that she was absolutely capable of managing her own affairs.

JAIJI'S MENTAL CAPACITY.

Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked that that showed that she needed protection from her own brother. His Lordship could not understand how Mr. Kanga relied on those particular lines. He also relied on the clause giving her the legacy absolutely independent of her husband's control. He submitted that no stronger proof was required for her capacity and the will completely showed what Maneckji thought of his daughter. The evidence conclusive showed that Maneckji was a devoted father and he must have thought of creating a trust and would have said at least something about her mental capacity; but he had absolute confidence in her capacity. Though the father knew she drugged, yet he had full confidence in her mental capacity.

Continuing, counsel said that the Ardeshir carried out all the provisions of Maneckji's will in favour of Jaiji. Would he have done that, if he took her to be insane? Prior to 1892, Ardeshir endorsed the 26,000 Government notes in favour of this hopeless imbecile. Then they found Jaiji taking the interest on these notes, the dividend warrants having been issued in her favour. Counsel argued that Ardeshir had full faith in his sister, who was living separately. Counsel also relied on a receipt obtained from Jaiji by Maneckji in respect of the account rendered by him of the quarter share of the Jumma Mosque chawl in 1874, and that too attested by a solicitor.

The Chief Justice asked what would be the other alternative between getting her adjudged a lunatic and taking this receipt from her.

Mr. Kanga asked what would be the most natural advice that a solicitor would give.

Mr. Justice Batchelor. A solicitor who is a friend of the family.

Mr. Kanga: But, what is the use of a lunatic's receipt?

The Chief Justice.—It is not alleged that she is a lunatic.

Mr. Kanga.—We say she had mental capacity.

The Chief Justice.—She was not a lunatic and acknowledgement had to be taken from her.

Mr. Kanga.—But, if the father was of opinion that she did not understand what she did, would he go through this farce?

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—The father's impulse would be to shield her and abstain from publishing her incapability.

Mr. Kanga.—Publish to whom?

Mr. Justice Batchelor.—Publish, of course, if the alternative of adjudging her was taken.

Mr. Kanga.—But why go through this farce?

The Chief Justice?—Why do you call it a farce? Meherbai was also to be dealt with.

Mr. Kanga.—She could be dealt with separately.

The Chief Justice remarked that that seemed extraordinary.

Mr. Kanga said that the second course for the father was to keep the property as the executor.

Counsel then proceeded to discuss other documentary evidence.

Mr. Kanga advanced arguments at great length on the documentary evidence, when the Chief Justice asked him to come to the will and to go on extraneous matters. His Lordship remarked, that if he wished to avoid the will, he should do so, or otherwise he had better go to the will.

Mr. Kanga said he was trying to show that Jaiji was a thoroughly competent testator by her conduct apparent from the documents which were so very telling.

The Chief Justice asked him to get to the will.

Mr. Kanga said he would briefly refer to a few other documents and get to the will.

Coming to the oral evidence, counsel said that it was in evidence that Jaiji used to lend moneys, pay Dr. Souza and examine bazaar accounts. Then there were various money presents from Jaiji.

THE WILL.

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice again at this stage, Mr. Kanga came to the will and said it was a most natural will under the circumstances. There was not one extraordinary feature in the will which any sane man would have executed. As regarded the preparation and execution of the will, they had the evidence of Engineer and Rustomji. These were the only two persons who were living. The others were dead.

In answer to the Chief Justice, counsel said that Rustomji was not called, because counsel thought that the will had been proved by Engineer.

The Chief Justice observed that it was very curious to keep back one of the only two men living, because suspicion was very strong that Rustomji was kept back till Mr. Lowndes left India.

Mr. Kanga said that Mr. Bahadurji, as counsel in charge of the case, thought it unnecessary to call Rustomji, and he exercised his discretion and the Judge below had accepted Mr. Bahadurji's explanation.

The Chief Justice again remarked that conduct of that kind threw great suspicion on their case.

Coming to the circumstances relating to the execution of the will, counsel said it was contended that this paper could not be found in the house of an illiterate woman. Now, was it too much to suppose that this paper belonged to Maneckji?

Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked that the paper must have been lying about in some conspicuous part for eight years.

Mr. Kanga submitted that Engineer's evidence on the point was true and that Jaiji must have kept the paper ready; the green ribbon must have been put on by attorneys. The signature of Jaiji was not disputed.

As to the genesis of the will, Mr. Kanga said Mr. Bahadurji had said everything in his opening.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

DISPUTED LAND.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the suit brought by Ramabai, widow, against Devkibai Mukund Gossavi and another in respect of certain land situated at Bhoiwada, Parel.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was for the defendant.

The plaintiff's prayer was that it should be declared that the sale of the disputed land by the first defendant to the second defendant was not binding on her and that the second defendant should be ordered to deliver possession of the same to her.

On the evidence, his Lordship held that the land in dispute belonged to the plaintiff and that she was entitled to the possession thereof. His Lordship further held that the plaintiff should pay to the second defendant compensation to be fixed by the Commissioner for the structure erected by him on the disputed land.

His Lordship passed a decree in these terms for the plaintiff with costs against the defendants.

HIGH COURT SUMMER VACATION.

The High Court will be closed for the Easter vacation from the 13th April to the 17th April, both days inclusive. It will be closed for the summer vacation from the 18th April till the 12th June, both days inclusive. During this period of two months, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar will be vacation Judges.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar will be in Bombay from the 18th April to the 15th May. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell will be in Bombay from the 16th May to the 12th June.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar will preside in the Insolvency Court on the 19th April and the 3rd May. His Lordship will dispose of short causes on the 2nd May.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell will hold the Insolvency Court on the 17th May and the 7th June. His Lordship will also dispose of the short causes on the 30th May.

Their Lordships will also dispose of criminal work on the Appellate Side on the days to be fixed hereafter.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the celebration of the anniversary at Gurukhul near Hardwar during the next Easter Holidays. Rabindra Nath Tagore, the well-known Bengalee Poet, Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya and Sarada Charan Mitra, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, are expected to attend the Saraswati Sammilan or symposium of the learned to be held in its connection. A conference will also be held there to discuss the question of devising practical measures for the propagation of the idea of making Hindi the *lingua franca* of the Indian continent.



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ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

The New Edition from Cambridge University.

To the literary world the passing of the control of future issues of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" has been one of the leading events of recent years, and the issue of the new eleventh edition is a matter of the deepest interest throughout the English-speaking world. No one can help feeling that the assumption of the control of this great national work of reference by one of our oldest seats of learning is appropriate. The importance and popularity of the Encyclopaedia Britannica have demanded its establishment at last upon a more permanent basis, in keeping with its character as a national institution, and above the vicissitudes to which a purely commercial enterprise is liable. From whatever point of view it be regarded, such a compilation recommends itself as the proper charge of a university. To those who consider its production, the Encyclopaedia Britannica is the most comprehensive exhibition of fine scholarship. To those who consider its use, the Encyclopaedia Britannica is, as a work of reference, an indispensable resource, and, as a library of universal information, a powerful medium of instruction for all the English-speaking peoples. As a product of the scientific spirit at work in every department of knowledge, the book come with especial propriety to the keeping of a great university such as Cambridge.

HISTORY OF A GREAT WORK.

This important change in the history of the publication comes when it is approaching its 150th year of age. The first edition, we learn, was published in Edinburgh (1768) by Colin Macfarquhar, a man of excellent taste and very general knowledge, with whom was associated Andrew Bell, then the principal engraver in Edinburgh. Macfarquhar, "worn out by fatigue and anxiety of mind" died (1793) during the preparation of the 3rd edition, and Andrew Bell was sole proprietor until his death (1809). In the interval, proprietor of the 3rd edition, James Hunter, failed, the seller of the ... considerable confusion and his successor introduced con... into the business of its publication and sale.

As early as 1804, Bell had offered the copyright to Constable (Scott's publisher) for £20,000, it was not until 1812, when several years of mismanagement by Bell's executors had again brought the property to market, that Constable decided upon its purchase. Under his generous direction, the book gained enormously in reputation. Scott laid aside the composition of "Waverley" to contribute to the supplement of the 5th edition, and many other distinguished men were enlisted in the same service—James Mill, Arago, Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Jeffrey, Biot. The publication of the 6th edition was contemplated when Constable's house stopped payment (19th January, 1826). Thereupon, the copyright was purchased by Adam Black, and his firm, in publishing successively the 7th. 8th and 9th editions (1830 89), saw the work achieve its supreme reputation. The cost of production, however, was greatly increasing, and Adam Black himself, hesitating to countenance the heavy outlay, withdrew from the enterprise of issuing the 9th edition. It may, indeed, be doubted whether another edition, produced upon a similar scale and on the same high level of scholarship, would ever been undertaken, had not The "Times," in offering for sale (1898) a reprint of the 9th edition, at a greatly reduced price, revealed the great popularity which awaited the work.

THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

The present or eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is a new work founded upon a fresh survey of the world in every department of knowledge. It is not a revision but a new book upon which claim its compilers labour, critical faculty and expert knowledge could not have been more lavishly bestowed had no previous edition existed.

The purchaser of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica brings into his house a resource which he knows will not fail him for reference or for study in any direction. But in its pages he will also possess an inexhaustible store of good reading. While retaining this characteristic fullness of treatment, the plan of the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been enlarged to include a greater number of short articles, dealing with many matters previously merged and lost in the discussion of a main subject to which they were treated as incidental.

Much depends upon the discrimination exercised in distributing information under the most appropriate headings. Thus, the articles "Architecture" and "Geology," to use an illustration, respectively occupy 75 and 36 pages of 1,500 words each. They are written by the most eminent authorities (the former by Mr. Phene Spiers, F. S. A., the latter by Sir Archibald Geikie), and they yield, to the fullest extent, precisely what the reader would desire in turning to either heading, namely, a thorough and comprehensive treatment of their respective subjects. On the other hand, the inquirer who desires information upon some branch of either subject—say "Perpendicular," "Column," "Buttress," "Gargoyle" in the one case, or "Fault," "Fold," "Devonian," "Conglomerate" in the other—will find, in the shorter articles under these various headings, information of a no less authoritative character upon these several topics. In the past, the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been less useful owing to a lack of these shorter articles. None of the above mentioned eight headings, for example, occurred in the last edition. The principle of comprehensive treatment, in fact, had outgrown its proper bounds, and a vast number of topics, which demanded independent treatment, were merged and lost in the discussion of a main subject. This shortcoming made itself felt in two directions. On the one hand, the inclusion of issues not necessary to the development of the main theme impeded the current, both of the writer's exposition and the reader's comprehension. On the other hand, the inquirer who turned, in the old Encyclopaedie Britannica, to the page where he was justified in expecting to see an independent treatment of a point in question, was disappointed when he did not find an article, and either concluded that the required information was "not in" the book, or shirked the trouble of turning to another volume, and reading through the main treatise, in order to obtain his answer. A calculation made in respect of one of the earlier volumes of the new edition (volume 5, which extends from "Calhoun" to "Chatelaine" and contains 1,270 articles) showed that it contained 543 new headings, i.e., articles which did not occur at all in the 9th edition or supplement. A second important improvement is the inclusion of a large number of "dictionary headings."

REFERENCE.

Also the business of reference, even to the smallest point of inquiry, is rendered easy by an index of some 500,000 references. No index appeared in any edition before the 9th, and, even then, the utility of such a device, in connection with a work of which the contents are already in alphabetical order, was not fully appreciated. For the index to the 9th edition contained but 40,000 references, of which fully 10,000 directed the inquirer merely to articles under the same headings—to articles, that is to say, to which the reader would naturally turn without any guidance of this nature. The fact that the 10th edition consisted of two alphabetical series (one of the 9th edition, the other of the supplement) rendered necessary a more thorough kind of index, and thus opened the way for the present index, which assists the inquirer, whatever may be the word he looks up, to find at once the desired information, under whatever heading, or headings, it may occur in the book. Thus, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, while remaining always a book for study and for reading, has, by a series of improvements, been rendered, also, a source of easy and rapid reference.

Hitherto, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in common with all other considerable publications, has been prepared, printed and sold volume by volume. The simultaneous production of the entire work has secured to the present edition the advantages of such a thorough editorial organisation and control as is incompatible which the usual method of piecemeal production. The extent to which the work has profited by the more systematic manner of its composition may be judged from the editors' estimate that the 11th edition gives fully twice as much information as was contained in the 9th, although the number of volumes has been increased by only four.

"UP TO DATE" WORK.

When "The Times" issued a reprint of the 9th edition twelve years ago, many refused even to consider the merits of the work, because it was not, in common parlance, "up to date." To such readers as these, the new edition should appeal the more strongly as it represents the state of knowledge in the year 1910, and enters more fully than did the 9th edition into the life of the day. Information to the year 1910 is to be found in respect of all subjects.

JEWELS AT THE DURBAR.

Indian and English Stones.

IT is stated that their official keepers and protectors are already taking thought for the necessary transport of the Crown jewels from London to Delhi. If the great Durbar of 1911 is destined to go down to history for no other reason, it will probably survive in the world's memory because of the surprising splendour of the jewels that—perhaps for the last time—will there be gathered together at Delhi. The mere idea that, after long and troubled wanderings, the Koh-i-nur will once more preside over the Durbar of an Emperor of India is enough to stir the blood by a pulsation or two. That strange, ill-fated stone, to whose history I shall refer later on, will reign paramount and unrivalled at Delhi, except in mere point of size. Compared as a jewel with either of the Stars of Africa, the Koh-i-nur is, of course, but a splendid pebble. But these huge crystals are but newcomers in the galaxy of famous stones. They have still their spurs to win—if the phrase may be used of the terrible claims to notoriety that nearly all the great jewels of the world possess. The Koh-i-nur has already a long past—and such a past!

But apart from the distinction lent by these Imperial gems the jewels of the Indian princes who will be present at the Durbar would of themselves form an attraction that could be equalled nowhere else either in the world to-day or in history. It is difficult and invidious to make comparisons between them but a suggestion of the huge wealth that lies concealed in Indian treasuries in the form of jewels may be of some interest. The Nizam of Hyderabad, as befits the senior Prince of India, owns the largest diamond. This the Nizam, is of 277 carats and is the larger half of a much greater stone. It is either uncut or merely flatted and therefore would hardly be noticed among cut stones of half its size. The Nizam also owns another diamond the Victoria of 180 carats, which it is said probably falsely, he bought some years ago for the enormous price of £400,000.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has three famous stones in his possession, the "Star of the South," the "Akbar Shah," and the "Eugenie." The first weights 125 carats, and is a Brazilian crystal of the first water. In the rough it weighed 254. His Highness is said to have given £80,000 for it when cut. The second sometimes called the "Jehangir" is of about 74 carats. At different times it belonged to Akbar, Shah Jehan, and Jehangir, whose names were at one time engraved upon it. Somewhat unwisely it was recut as a brilliant. The last is a singularly fine stone of 51 carats, which, as its name implies, was once in the possession of the ex-Empress of the French.

The Maharaja of Patiala, perhaps, still owns the famous Sancy diamond. This stone has had a chequered career. From Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Emanuel King of Portugal, and Nicholas de Marlay, Sieur de Sancy who gave it its name, it seems to have passed through the hands, at one time or another, of our King James II—who fled with it and other of the Crown jewels in 1688—of Louis XIV., of Louis XV., of Napoleon, of Napoleon's brother Joseph, King of Spain, Prince Demidoff and of the Maharaja of Patiala. It weighs a trifle over 53 carats. Another stone that has found its way back to India in recent years is the "Agra Diamond." Readers may remember that some twelve years ago it formed the subject of a curious law-suit in London. It is of an exquisite form and rose colour, and, at a guess, is about 35 carats in weight.

OTHER JEWELS OF INDIA.

But these famous and named stones are, as a rule, only a small part of and are often actually smaller than others of the heirlooms in Indian palaces. Most of those I have mentioned have been reacquired by India, because of their world-wide reputation. Yet somewhere in the treasuries of native chiefs, huddled up, uncut and loose, with imitation pearls, or set in cheap gilt mounts, or even sewn, unpolished and unset, upon some discarded robe of State, more splendid diamonds than these probably still exist. At the 1903 Durbar the blaze of jewels surprised even Indian princes themselves. They had not realised their neighbours' wealth, and some parures, highly prized, seemed but of little consequence there. To quote but one or two, I remember that the Maharaja of Darbhanga was wearing the "Naulakha," the famous £90,000 necklace that Jang Bahadur, Regent and Marshal of Nepal, took from the terrified fugitive Nana Sahib. The pearls of Gwalior are famous, but it is seldom that the extremely modern taste of Scindia cares to put them on, and in consequence they cannot fail, sooner or later, to lose their condition. Besides a necklace of twelve or thirteen rows of perfectly-matched pearls as large as filberts, the Prince of Gwalior wears on State occasions a curious sash of crimson velvet depending from his left shoulder to his right knee, the material of which is almost hidden by similar stones. The only native chief who can "call" Scindia in the matter of pearls is perhaps the Maharaja of Travancore. His dominions about upon the Ceylon pearl-fisheries for one thing, and, for another, he claims the throne by female descent. These two advantages have endowed the Maharaja with a parure of pearls which with the finest of Europeon sets, though no doubt in more beautiful condition, cannot for a moment be compared. I remember, too, seeing at Delhi a swordhilt cut from a single emerald. It was hardly conspicuous.

Perhaps the visitors to the Durbar will make no unworthy addition to this exhibition of bright stones. The Maharaja of Nepal, whose emeralds startled London three years ago, will be there. There, too, will be some of the finest English gems in private hands. If a certain Duchess attends the ceremony she will have the curious sensation that another great diamond, the "Nasik," which once formed part of the same collection as that to which the "Naulakha" belonged has temporararily gone back to its old home, and is once more adorning the same Durbar, with its old companion, the necklace of the butcher Nana. Another very famous Indian diamond may perhaps re-visit Delhi from the banks of the Thames. Moreover, a certain English Peeress would cause some interest if she were present and wore the famous polished, but uncut, ruby that bears the names of Akbar and his Imperial successors. There are several of these huge rubies, one being in the possession of His Majesty, and two or three are known to be in the Dholpur treasury; but this lady's is probably the largest and finest in existence. It is perhaps an inch and a quarter in length and half an inch in width and depth.

THE KOH-I-NUR.

But this reference to Royal jewels brings me abruptly to the greatest diamonds of all. As I have said, the first place is of right due to the Koh-i-nur. The history of the stone since it has been definitely identified is familiar enough. We all know that it was the chief jewel of the Mogul Emperors and how, in later years, one Prince obtained it from his brother but helpless Sovereign, by exchanging puggaries, and how the official deputed to bring it to England after the Sikh Wars, accidentally sent it to the wash with his waistcoat. Nor do we forget that the size of the stone was severely reduced (from 186 carats to 106) by the recutting ordered by the Prince Consort; and the occasional exhibition of the gem at the opening of Parliament or other ceremonial occasions has made the English people fairly well acquainted with the most famous diamond in the world. But a halo of mystery, which has not even yet been dispersed, nangs, and has for a long time hung, round certain periods of its history. Tavernier, a French jeweller of observation and capacity, reported that in the seventeenth century he had seen in India a huge diamond belonging to the Emperor that he named the Great Mogul. It was, he said, 787 1-2 carats in weight, and he estimated its value at the quaint sum of £879,245 19s 1½d. It was either uncut or merely "flatted" on one side—he compares it somewhere to an egg cut in half. One Hortensio Borgio, a dishonest or unskilful Italian diamond cutter, was then called in, and reduced it to 268 (or 280) carats. He nearly lost his head when the Emperor saw what had been done to his favourite gem. It is possible that there was some cause for his anger. It is considered by many experts that the Orloff diamonds, said by some to have been the eye of an idol at Srirangam, of the Russian regalia (193 carats in weight and cut, as the Koh-i-nur originally was, in what may be called a decanter-stopper pattern). and a large fragment of 132 carats—recovered by Abbas Mirza on the taking of Kuchan, an old capital of Khorasan, in Persia—may have both been cut from the remains of the Mogul diamond. However this may be, the Koh-i-nur, which Ranjit Singh used sometimes to wear in the socket of his blind eye, continued to represent the original gem, and remains to this day the symbol of imperial authority in India.

OTHER GREAT JEWELS.

But though, historically the return of the Koh-i-nur to India will in native eyes, set the final seal upon the great ceremony at Delhi, some of the other gems that will accompany it will not fail to produce their effect upon a people that is more accustomed to symbolism than ourselves. The great Agincourt ruby—won and worn in England long before the Moguls introduced splendour of life into the imperial palaces that they built so lavishly—will be watched with keen interest by Rajput eyes as it glows from the central cross of the English crown. The sapphire that was bequeathed back to the Regalia by the Stuart Cardinal of York may touch their imagination less, but the pale sapphire in the topmost cross above the orb is a glittering testimony to the perpetuity of a throne than anything they have ever known in India. For it came from the Confessor's tomb in Westminster Abbey and has a nine hundred year's old record behind it.

But when all is said, it is to the new unhistoried Stars of Africa that the triumph of the Durbar will belong. In a way they will bring home to the native of India the majesty of the occasion better than proclamations, or processions, or gal deliveries, or the sound of guns. The Indian native is a product of his past.

It is not always understood by the Englishman, proud of his Western civilisation, that our laws and our science leave the native alike incurious and unawed. If he is impressed by anything in the twentieth century he is impressed by the same thing that would have excited his awe or admiration in the seventeenth. It may seem to our wise, our overwise, minds that there is a touch of barbarity about the effect that external pomp and circumstance can create. From our own point of view it is, perhaps, true, though in his heart our most crabbed English philosopher still keeps that touch of childishness that saves sheer learning from dry rot at the last. What we need to remember is that that same interest in externals to which we yield ourselves now and again with a sense of discomfort is of vast importance to simpler peoples. If the Durbar is to be held at all, it must be held with full ceremony. Niggardliness would be peculiarly unfortunate. There must be no competition between the splendour of the Emperor and that of his dependent Princes. The Koh-i-nur in itself is, perhaps, enough to mark the gulf, but the "fire and frost" of the two gigantic South African stones will have begun their work of splendid symbolism when they blaze out unrivalled and unchallenged over the most majestic assemblages of gems that Europe or Asia has ever seen.—A Traveller in the "Daily Telegraph."

SOME OLD NEWS-SHEETS.

The "Acta Diurna."

THERE are many people who assiduously collect news-cuttings and paste them in an album, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether anyone can lay claim to the possession of cuttings from a Roman newspaper of the time of the Cæsars; indeed it is neither reprehensible nor astonishing if but few people remember that there were any Roman newssheets. We have it on the authority of Suetonius that Julius Cæsar was himself at one time editor-in-chief of the Roman paper called "Acta Diurna." Not unnaturally the paper was a great success, although to be sure the circulation was limited to some dozen copies a week! Unhappily the ravages of time have left us but few of these "Daily Acts," for they can perhaps claim to be the pioneers of journalism. Mercurius Domesticus in spite of its Latin name, was not a Roman newspaper. It was merely one of the many English "Mercuries" beloved of the old-time editor. In 1691 it published the following advertisement:—"Lost near Stocks Market, a negro boy called Kent, aged ten. His hair cut short round the crown of his head, with silver rings in his ears, and a russet cloth edged with blue, and cap of the same, belonging to Mr. Julius Deeds. Whoever shall bring the same shall have a guinea reward." In the "Commonwealth Mercury" for 1658 appears the announcement: "There is newly published 'A Few Sighs from Hell,' a good warning to sinners, old and young, by that poor servant of the Lord John Bunyan.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Obituary notices formed an important item in the old news-sheets, and in 1811 the "Tyne Mercury" suggested the following scale of charges for inserting them: If the name and age of the defunct simply are inserted, no charge. If the defunct is to have a good character, seven shillings. If deeply regretted by numerous inconsolable friends ten shillings. If to be universally lamented and never forgotten, twelve shillings and sixpence. Pious resignation, manly fortitude, etcetera, to furnish separate items." A most extraordinary notice, evidently copied from the tombstone of the deceased lady, appeared in a country newspaper. "Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney Great-Niece of Burke, Commonly called the Sublime, She was blind, passionate, and deeply religious, Also she painted in water colours, And sent several pictures to the Exhibition. She was the first cousin to Lady Jones, And of such, Is the Kingdom of Heaven." American newspapers, and those of the "wild and woolly West," when it really was wild and woolly, are particularly interesting. This pathetic paragraph is culled from an old Oregon paper:—"Will the gentleman who stole my melons on last Sabbath night be generous enough to retern me a few of the seeds, as they were a rare variety?" A San Jose editor refers to a rival journalist in the following terms: "He can tell the difference between a whiskey straight and a gin cocktail with his eyes shut; he is a professional loafer, and may generally be seen round drinking saloons, not only at election times, but for years after. The preponderance of his brains is located between his ears. He makes a game of politics, and plays as he would a game of short cards, or cut-throat monte, to win. . . ." This and much more, which leaves the reader with the impression thatthe man described was not a desirable acquaintance. An explanation of a typographical error runs as follows:—"The Editor of the 'Oakland News' apologises to the Editor of the 'San Leandro' for calling him a monkey—he meant a donkey." A San Diego paper, growing somewhat mixed, announced the arrival of a vessel thus:—"No passengers but Nathan Brown, who owns half the cargo, and the captain's wife."

NOT GUARANTEED.

A good story, not guaranteed, is told of an editor who, in the last issue of his paper, gave a detailed account of his experiences thus:—"Been asked to drink, 14,302 times. Drank, 14,302 times. Requested to retract, 306 times. Didn't retract, 306 times. Invited to parties, receptions, and other elegant functions by parties fishing for puffs, 2,911 times. Took the hint, 29 times. Didn't, 2,882 times. Threatened to be whipped, 235 times. Been whipped, 0. Been asked the news, 200,000 times. Told, 9 times. Didn't know, 160,000 times. Lied about it, 49,991 times. After reading these extracts one realises that fifty years ago the editors of newspapers "out West" had, indeed, to be men of courage and endurance. Turning to the Southern papers at the end of the American Civil War, we come across many telling paragraphs. A Mobile newspaper is headed with a Proclamation of the Governor of Alabama to the people of Mobile. He says:—"Your city is about to be attacked by the enemy. Mobile must be defended at every hazard, and to the last extremity. All who cannot fight must leave the city." Later we find that none left save the old and feeble. Yet in the midst of it all the papers were not devoid of humour, for one gives this account of the examination of a candidate for the post of engineer:—Examiner: "Suppose you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and knew that it was in complete order, but when put into a vessel the pump would not draw water, what would you do?" Candidate: "I should go to the side of the vessel to see if there was any water in the river."

At Christie's, London, a two-row pearl necklace has realised £13,100 and another pearl necklace sold for £4,800.

A New York telephone company estimates that each birth causes, on an average 300 telephone calls.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albionjare on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FEAST OF DOLLS.

March, with its camellias and cherry blossom, is a month eagerly looked forward to by every little Japanese maiden, for on the third day of the third month is held the Hina Matsuri, or Feast of Dolls, when all the diminutive damsels who have been busily engaged looking after baby brothers and sisters have a gala day of their own. Long before the day itself the whole family have been busy. The choicest art treasures of their ancestors are brought to light, gorgeous hangings, the delight of many a connoisseur, are again hung in a place of honour, and every room in the house is decorated, every available corner having some special treasure placed therein. Out in the godown, or storehouse, where all Japanese keep their most precious things, the dolls of their ancestors are brought, some of them of priceless value, relics of art which it is impossible to imitate recently. Marvellous families of dolls, handed down from generation to generation are fetched out for this, their special festival; new dolls are purchased and added to the store, and each street in every town, and every house there, is literally bedecked with dolls. Some naked, some dressed in the daintiest garments human hands can fashion, some of china, others of wood, there they are, dolls of every description, and the whole country seems to be turned into a veritable Doll's House. It is the merriest time of the year to the little maidens of Japan, each of whom would think it a most terrible punishment were she to be deprived of her dolls on the third of March. Unlike girls of many lands, however, each treats her miniature babies with the most delicate care, nor does one little maid grumble or sigh when, the feast being over, the dolls are replaced in the godown as being things not to be handled indiscriminately.

HEIRLOOMS.

These doll heirlooms have accumulated for hundreds of years, and each time a baby girl is born to a Japanese home another doll is added to the store. Many of the dolls represent famous people, the favourite representations being those of the Emperor and Empress, together with the old Kioto nobles, all these being dressed in correct and costly garments. The Japanese search the mythology of their country for some legendary personage they can imitate, and besides images of Suzume who danced before the Sun goddess and lured her from her cavern, there are dolls representing the Shojo, as the Japanese bacchanals are called, and all the Mikados from Junmu to the present Emperor. There are also the Saints, or sacred dancers, these being dressed in the old Imperial Court costume, this consisting of divided skirts of vivid cardinal silk, surmounted by a white kimono, painted over with wisteria, their hair gathered at the back of their necks into bands of gold paper. For about a week the dolls and their little mistresses reign supreme. The family put on their richest dresses and keep open house. The girls have tea parties with their friends at which they drink shiro-zake, a beverage made from peach blossom soaked in water and sweetened with sugar. Special dishes are also prepared and eaten. Instead of the usual plain boiled rice they eat azuki-meshi, which is rice mixed and boiled together with small red beans. The beans give a pink colour to the rice, and sometimes this dish is called "aka gozen," or red rice. Fantastically-coloured sweetmeat, never seen except at this season, are also made and eaten. The whole round of Japanese life is imitated, tiny kitchens and cooking utensils being provided, but when the gala week is over, the dolls are once more tenderly put in the iron-clamped store room, and the little Japanese maiden takes up her daily round of duties, quite content till the Feast of Dolls comes round again.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Circassia" March 30.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia," is due to arrive here about 10 a.m. to-morrow with the following passengers:—

Barrow, Mrs G and 2 infants and nurse	Fry, Mr T D
Booth, Mrs G E and inft	Griffin, Miss E M
Burlton-Bennet, Mr J A and Mrs	May, Miss
Chalk, Mr A C	McCann, Miss E M
Clarke, Miss E	Muirhead, Mr J
Cooke, Mr J H and Mrs	Orton, Miss D M
Dorman, Mr W S and Mrs and infant	Orton, Miss O
Fleming, Mr A	Rusbridger, Miss G
	Spencer, Mr H
	Spencer, Miss L
	Stack, Mrs M N
	Williams, Mr H C

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Assaye," March 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra mail steamer "Assaye," Captain G W Cookman, sails to-day for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, with the following passengers:—

FROM BOMBAY.

Andrews, Maj A W	Lindsay, Capt and Mrs
Pattens, Mr H J	Luckman, Mr and Mrs
Bharucha, Mr N O	Mackay, Rev J S and Mrs
Eisdee, Mr J H	Miller, Mr S
Brill, Mr and Mrs A	Muncherjee, Mr and Mrs C
Burnett, Sir Chas, Lady and maid	Oliver, Miss
	Patell, Mr P N
Colledge, Mr, Mrs H B, 2 children and infant	Plant, Mr R A
	Priest, Miss R
Coulter, Capt C W H	Priestley, Mr, Mrs, W and infant
Cresswell, Mr P W	
Dixon, Dr W J	Reynolds, Capt G
Evans, Mr W	Stevens, Mr C F
Gineuner, Miss R	Stevenson, Mrs, 4 children, infant and nurse
Griffiths, Miss O V	
Hancock, Maj and Mrs M	Sweeney, Mr
Harding, Lt C C	Symons, Mr Owen
Hodson, Mr J	Tanner, Lieut A E S
Hoyt, Mr, Mrs, 2 children and infant	Wenyon, Mr W F
	Wignall, Mr
Jones, Mr H A	

FROM COLOMBO.

Aiken, Mr J D	Neilson, Mr D
Aites, Mr J K	Palmer, Mr P E
Anderson, Mr J	Panchard, Mr C
Baker, Mr A P	Pantlin, Mr H C
Beavan, Mr F E	Parsons, Dr H
Binnie, Mrs J	Peter, Mrs A H
Blyth, Mr J S	Pinheiro, Mr and Mrs
Brockbank, Miss M F	Pinhorn, Mr P R
Cooper, Mr H A	Ponton, Mr E M
Creswell, Mr R J L	Potter, Mr S L
Elwell, Rev W	Rist, Miss B
England, Mr N W	Roffe, Mrs
Gattiotti, Mr L	Russell, Mr H
Goldsmith, Mr L A	Scrymgeour, Mr and Mrs J
Grant, Mr J	Sellors, Mr O A
Halliday, Mr J M	Shaw, Miss
Harper, Mr and Mrs J	Shearer, Miss
Heywood, Mr	Sis, Miss Ruby
Bickman, Mrs and child	Silvester, Rev C G R
Bickman, Rev J A	Slee, Mr A B
Hood, Mr and Mrs G E	Stevens, Miss L
Kenn, Mrs J V	Stewart, Mr
Kingborn, Mrs	Swan, Mr E A
Latham, Mr R M	Van Heik, Mr J H
McNaughton, Mr W	Wood, Miss E A
Moore, Miss G.	

The Terrorists in Sicily recently assassinated a lawyer, named Infanti, and also the latter's clerk. Infanti had appeared in Court as counsel for one of the Terrorists who was sentenced to imprisonment.

Make sure of success in your Bakings by using
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder.
"Paisley Flour" does the raising so evenly and so well that home baking becomes a pleasure.
Even novices succeed well.
Made by Brown & Polson, and specially packed in tins, containing many useful recipes.

CONSTIPATION.
IT LEADS TO MANY DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Constipation is a serious complaint, because it leads to many dangerous diseases. The waste in the bowels ferments and turns poisonous, making the blood impure, and the impure blood carries disease throughout the system. You feel tired and drowsy, heavy and faint. Pimples and blotches break out on the skin. You grow feeble and pale, and your eyes are dull and lustreless.

After meals—no matter how little you eat—there is an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, and at last you turn against any kind of food.

The breath is offensive, the tongue furred, and there is a bad taste in the mouth. Now and then you have bilious attacks and violent headache.

If the bowels do not move easily and regularly at least once a day, take a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills until the regularity of the bowels is restored, for the longer you are costive the greater is your danger of the dread diseases which often develop suddenly from neglected constipation.

Doan's Dinner Pills gently restore an easy and natural motion to the bowels; they cleanse and tone the sluggish liver, and leave the digestive system clean and active. This medicine is guaranteed purely vegetable, and it does not gripe or bind.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRIALS OF ECZEMA.

The torment of eczema is only too well known to the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he gets warm in bed the skin begins to itch intolerably, and he can scarcely resist tearing open the skin of the affected parts.

Eczema on the hands and face is not only disfiguring and irritating, but it may spread rapidly.

Doan's Ointment is the best salve known. It is cooling and soothing, and the first application gives relief. As the ointment is continued with, the itching subsides and the skin gradually heals up. One tin of Doan's Ointment is nearly always sufficient to effect a lasting cure. The ointment has no equal for eczema, piles, pimples, shingles, scurvy, or any itching skin complaint.

Rs. 2 per tin; all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lim, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find restor happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of one is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Melibes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Prices as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6 8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5 8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 12 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10 8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 10 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY sudden periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing re... which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 1... Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly ... disease and the duration of the same for my guid...

In addition to the abovementiond medicines ... other superior medicines of different prices ... tioned above and also for several other comp... other information for which may be had on ... by personal interview disease and the durat... guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NA... Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near ... Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say ... ed me a perfect cure from hydrocele and ... been suffering for the last 12 years and ... increase of fatness in body which she w... same period.

I tried good many European and nati... effect I have full confidence in your veg... be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd...

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAY... Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bri... for the benefit of other sufferers ... Hydrocele and Piles for almo... many doctors both native an... gave up all hopes of ever ... hear that since using the ... I found instant relief and ...

Thanking you for the ... will be soon known by a... to advertise more freely ... mend you tomy frien...

J...

5th September, 1905.

BY THE WAY.

KING EDWARD AND THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

I can assert without fear of effective contradiction that a reconciliation between France and Great Britain after Fashoda, writes Mr. Lucien Wolf in the "Graphic," formed no part of M. Delcasse's policy at that period, and within a very few weeks of King Edward's famous visit to Paris he was actually opposed to the bargain on which the entente was finally founded. While public opinion in France was Anglophobe, M. Delcasse also was discreetly Anglophobe; when King Edward descended on Paris and gallantly reconquered the heart of pouting Marianne he went over for the other side bag and baggage. Even the statesmanship of the reconciliation owed nothing to him. The real authors were, in short, King Edward and Lansdowne.

FATES AND THE VETO CONFERENCE.

That fatal Veto Conference! Born out of a national bereavement, its late members seem to be marked down by some ruthless decree of destiny (writes a correspondent in the "Bystander"). Of the eight who took part in it, no fewer than six have, since the break up, suffered varying degrees of misfortune. Lord Cawdor is dead, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. George have been attacked two of them seriously with illness. Mr. Birrell was the victim of a villainous Suffragette assault, and Mr. Balfour suffered the loss of his brother. Mr. Asquith and Mr. A. Chamberlain have escaped, though even the latter had a bad fall.

RECIPROCITY.

"Now it is your turn, Messieurs les Anglais," writes a Paris contemporary. "We have adopted with the best grace in the would the Greenwich meridian. We hope that our neighbours of 'Outre-Manche will look with greater favour upon and receive from us, our system of weights and measures." Our contemporary points out that twenty seven nations, including China, have adopted the metric system a system of effective beauty, to say nothing of utility. Only Anglo-Saxon peoples cling to the old traditions. The motto of the metric system is: "A tous les temps et a tous les peuples." And the journal propheries that the commons-sense of Englishmen will before long assert itself in regard to weights and measures as in other things.

IN MOURNING FOR A DOG.

So much care, affection, and even money are nowadays often lavished by ladies upon pet dogs that adverse criticism is from time to time called forth. A love of pets is, however, by no means an attribute of high civilisation, for if they had not appealed to our prehistoric forefathers we should probably lack domestic animals at the present time. An interesting case of the consideration that some modern savages have for their canine companions is given in "Knowledge." Australian natives when they go into mourning cover their heads with plaster, and a band of this material from back to front signifies half mourning. This token of sorrow may be adopted on the death of a favourite dog, and our contemporary shows a picture of an old woman of Momba, New South Wales, who is in mourning for her dog.

A PAINTER AND HIS SUBJECTS.

M. Jules Cran has been commissioned by the Belgain Chamber to hand down on canvas the historic scene of King Albert talking the oath on his accession to the Throne. The artist, of course, made his rough sketch at the moment, and since then he has addressed to all the members of the House and prominent personage, who took part in the ceremonial, a letter of request for their latest portrait. Almost without exception, the Belgain "Amphyction" have sent a portrait dating from "annees fabuleusement lontaines," with the consequences posterity will have a flattering picture of the Senators of the year of grace 1910, each showing youth and virility astonishing.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

One has no real knowledge of 'God Save the King' before the rebellion of 45 when it became a popular Loyalist song; but tunes of the same shape had existed long before. One is to be found in a book of "Ayres," dated 1619, by Dr. John Bull, and another is a minuet by Purcell. According to another theory, says "Country Life," the tune of 'God Save the King' used to be sung in James II's private chayel to a Latin hymn beginning 'O Deus Optime' and after the revolution of 1688, was preserved by members of the Stuart family, till it was performed publicly about 1742 on the birthday of the Princess of Wales. It is interesting to find that the words "God Save the King" are in Coverdales Bible of 1535, and seem to have been used there as a familiar phrase rather than a translation. "God Save the King" according to Froude, was a watchword in the Royal Navy in 1545, the countersign being "Long to reign over us."

BEAUTY AND THE AUTOMOBILE.

One of the most famous of the Paris beauties has conceived the ambition of becoming a motorist. After numerous lessons she sought her licence. In France, the motorist has to show proficiency. On the first occasion she went five metres; then the car mounted the pavement, smashed a lamp standard, and overturned a seat. Her certificate was refused. After lessons extending over 15 days she renewed her demand. This time she tried her car in the Bois de Boulogne. Now she moved down a tree or two, and landed the car on an artificial mound. The astonishing thing is that she received her certificate the police official who tested her skill observing: "I have had two narrow escapes, the third time she will kill me."

SIAN TOWNS AND ENGLISH TOWNS.

[illegible] from its immense and apparently inexhaustible stores, Russia, Dr. Mitzakis adds, is also [illegible] rich in almost any other known mineral. [illegible] lies particularly to the Caucasus. Tflis, [illegible] "is a large up-to-date town, comparing with the largest provincial towns of [illegible] Baku he describes as one of the richest [illegible] "It can boast of big, modern, [illegible] and hundreds of huge and [illegible] gs. Electric lighting and the [illegible] more utilised there than in [illegible] e same size." In fact, Baku, [illegible] n as any European city—[illegible] avourable climatic conditions [illegible] han most."

[illegible] S BROOKS.

[illegible] erring to a misprint of this [illegible] its correct form carries a [illegible] families of good repute from [illegible] used to be said that when, as [illegible] Harvard College, his name [illegible] e Phillipses and twenty-[illegible] se of many generations [illegible] academic doors. The [illegible] mely, that Phillips [illegible] entative of a long [illegible] nt that his rather [illegible] American hearts [illegible] ir highest ideal

[illegible] SSING-

[illegible] nature of [illegible] s in the [illegible], when he [illegible] equainted [illegible] he day he [illegible] rrested for [illegible] police office [illegible] hen insisted [illegible] and thus she [illegible] she had incur- [illegible] John's Wood [illegible] s in one of the [illegible] a crayon por- [illegible] and worn, but [illegible] er beauty.

[illegible] BREATH.—A [illegible] rinkled on a [illegible] r, which [illegible] asites or [illegible] ar, stops [illegible] biteness, [illegible] emove [illegible] h or [illegible] ning [illegible] a [illegible] s, [illegible]

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO DICKENS.

When Lord Rosebery, the other day, speaking of the "long overdue debt" of the world to Dickens, declared that the claim of the great novelist was "incalculably greater upon our cousins across the Atlantic" than upon ourselves he was alluding to what Dickens lost in the United States owing to the systematic pirating of his works there. The truth is that at that time America had no international copyright law, and an English work might be published there and run into edition after edition without so much as a "by your leave" on the part of the publisher to the author. Two persons suffered in consequence. The native author did, for one, who was thus exposed not only to that "competition of the dead" which, as Mr. Kipling reminded us some time ago, is so serious a handicap for the craftsman in letters always, but to the competition also of the best living writers in England. A publisher would not give money for a manuscript which, when published, might not succeed when he might have, without paying for it, an English book which had already proved itself popular. The English author suffered also, and Dickens, with his keen business eye, felt the crying injustice of a situation in which his works passed into tens of thousands of copies and he himself was none the better for it. This is the debt, then, which Lord Rosebery calls upon the American public now to make good, and that they will do so there can be little doubt. They are not in the way of turning a deaf ear to such appeals—witness their liberality some years ago in the matter of the Keats house at Rome,—and it is just possible that in the long run it will be found that the Dickens stamp has been taken up even more heartily on the other side of the Atlantic than on this.

"A PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT."

Now, without seeking to minimise what is still due to Dickens in that quarter, it may be interesting to note how, even during the novelist's lifetime, the American public, quite unconsciously to itself, made a sort of part payment of their debt. They did so in the support they gave his readings. If it had not been for the easily accessible editions the enthusiasm for his works would have been much less widespread and hearty. In fact, the greatness of the enthusiasm is matter of history. People scrambled for tickets, and speculators found it a profitable thing to buy them in quantities and sell at an increased price. If the box office opened at 9 a. m. on a Wednesday, on the preceding midnight speculators began to form a queue at the door; at two in the morning "honest buyers" began to arrive: at five there would be two lines with 800 people in each; at eight there would be 2,500 in each line, and before noon the tickets would be sold out. Later on the speculators would come at ten in the evening, and, furnished with a mattress, a bag of food, and a bottle of whisky, would sleep all night on the pavement. Of course this enthusiasm spelt "boodle" for Dickens. Foster gives full details of the drawings, and it would seem that towns of the second magnitude, like Rochester and Syracuse, were good for £200 and £373 per reading: the four readings at Brooklyn brought in something like £1,590—all calculated at dols. 7 to the pound. When thirty-four of the seventy-six readings had been given the novelist wrote to his friend in England that he was sending to his banking account at Coutts's £10,000. The total American drawings were £30,000—a very tidy sum for a few months' work, and one which compares favourably with the £13,000 for the readings which followed in England. Even the English drawings would not have been so great, but for the American successes acting upon English audiences, while we are told that it was the effect of the first Boston readings that induced the Chappells to raise their offer of £50 a night to Dickens, and all expenses paid, to £80 a night. All of which, duly considered, reminds us that America has already made at least a small "payment to account" of the "long overdue debt."

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

In the "National Edition" of the works of Dickens reports of his speeches have very properly been included, but there is at least one notable speech which has eluded the vigilance of Mr. B. W. Matz. The occasion of it was the opening of the Manchester Free Library, September 2, 1852. Municipal libraries were then practically unknown, and the Mancheater initiative excited great interest. The speakers at the morning meeting included Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, W. M. Thackeray, Sir James Stephen, Monckton Milnes (afterwards Lord Houghton), John Bright, and Charles Knight. Dickens, in the course of his speech, said:—"I have seen so many references made in newspapers, Parliamentary debates, and elsewhere to 'the Manchester School' that I have long had a considerable anxiety to know what that phrase might mean and what the Manchester School might be. My natural curiosity on this head has not been diminished by the very contradictory accounts I have received respecting the school, some great authorities assuring me what it was a very good one, some that it was a very bad one; some that it was very broad and comprehensive; some that it was very narrow and limited; some that it was 'all cant,' and some that it was all cotton. Now ladies and gentlemen, I have solved this difficulty by finding here to-day that the Manchester School is a great free school bent on carrying instruction to the poorest hearths. It is this great free school inviting the humblest workman to come in and be a student—this great free school munificently endowed by voluntary subscriptions in an incredibly short space of time—starting upon its glorious career with twenty thousand volumes of book—knowing no sect, no party and no distinction; nothing but the public want and the public good. . . . I do believe, with all the strength and might with which I am capable of believing anything, that the more a man knows, the more amply and with the more faithful spirit he comes back to the fountain of all knowledge and takes to his heart the great and sacred precept, 'On earth peace goodwill towards men,' And well assured I am that that great precept, and those other things I have hinted at as pleasant to have heard here to-day from a working man, will rise higher and higher, above the beating of hammers, the roar of wheels, the rattle of machinery and the rush of water, and be more and more clearly felt through every pulsation of this great heart, the better known and used this institution is."

LATE MR. ELLIOT STOCK.

All good booklovers owed a debt of gratitude to the late Mr. Elliot Stock for his services to literature. He published many interesting volumes; but, from the point of view of the reader, his chief distinction lay in introducing Mr. Birrell's inimitable essays to general notice, and that was no slight service to the cause of letters. Besides being a publisher, Mr. Stock was a booklover. He collected a very considerable library, which was dispersed at Southeby's in June of last year. His collection of books included the first editions of the Bronte novels, to which an added interest was given by their being bound in oak boards made from a beam taken from the Old Chapter coffee house in Paternoster-row, where Charlotte stayed during her first visit to London. Also included in the library were the final proofs of several of Mr. Birrell's books with his corrections and notes.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

"The Letters and Journals of Charles Eliot Norton," in two volums, edited by his daughter, with the assistance of Mr. M. A. de Wolfe Howe known across the Atlantic as a verse-writer and the author of a monograph on Phillip Brooke, is certain to have as many English as American readers. Professor Norton, who won distinction more, perhaps, by his editorial work than as author, had numerous correspondents in this country, and Ruskin and Norton interchanged letters for many years. The "Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton," in two volumes, were issued in the United States in 1904, and in the "Letters and Journals" letters to Ruskin and other literary friends on this side the Atlantic will occupy considerable space. "Strange," wrote Ruskin in one of his epistles, "that the two Americans I have known and love best, Longfellow and Norton, should give me such a feeling of friendship and repose."

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Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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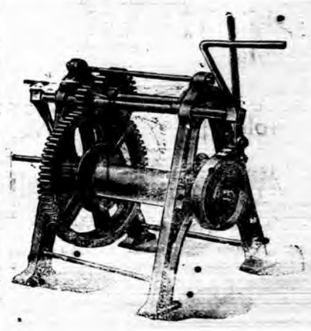
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